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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.
OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX

IN our later editions of last week's ILLUSTRATED NEWS we had the sorrow to announce to the public the melancholy circumstance of the death of the Duke of Sussex; and we now, on another page of this journal, present to our readers a biography of the prince, from the private and public memorials of his amiable career. The departure of his Royal Highness, like that of all mortals who go from high places to the grave, is another illustration of the mutability of human greatness from grandeur to decay—of the “*regum turres*” levelled with the “*pauperum tabernacula*”—of the palace stricken with the same solemn visitation which carries mourning and affliction into the cot. So far the common moral warning is pointed to the world; and the thinking portion of the community are subdued into wholesome reflection by the event which bids them grieve. But with regard to the death of his late Royal Highness, other evidences are deducible, pregnant with lofty and even holy meaning—evidences which declare society to be so far independent and pure of heart as still to pay the highest tribute to goodness rather than to greatness, to worth rather than to wisdom, to virtue rather than to renown. The Duke of Sussex lived popular, and has died most honestly, most honourably, most universally regretted. Why was this? Not for his princedom; for the voice of free thought—particularly among those classes with whom his Royal Highness identified his political opinions—pays but small respect to princes, and perhaps holds royalty cheap; not for any fame achieved, any deeds of glory done in the service of his country—for the duke had neither naval nor military renown, nor did he affect a character for statesmanship beyond a simple though hearty espousal of a cause he deemed the best; not for any considerations of widespread magnificence, leaving its train of profit wherever it might be displayed—for his Royal Highness was proverbially poor.

From none of these causes did the people of England pay to the Duke of Sussex the tribute of popularity during his life-time, of sincere lament and regretfulness when he passed from among them, another traveller to the tomb. They gave their respect to a higher reason—a reason which ennobled the gift; they gave it in recognition of three of the loftiest virtues of the human heart—charity, honesty, and the love of brotherhood; they gave it for qualities which added to the lustre of the prince, but were only regarded as the beautiful endowments of the man.

The Duke of Sussex was, beyond question, a champion in the holy cause of charity, and to its benevolence he made his rank subservient. This was a fine example. He presided over all public institutions with a cheerful spirit and a free abounding grace; he gave his hearty voice in favour of every project of humanity, every alleviation of worldly distress; and, though poor, he made his pocket readily pour out its evidence of the sincerity of what his tongue professed. That he was honest—we mean in purpose, intention, and political practice—we may gather from his consistent adherence to his party, which Sir Robert Peel, in moving the address of condolence to her Majesty, characterised as entitling him “to the attachment of his friends, and the respect of those who differed from him on public affairs;” and, for his love of brotherhood, we have only to point to that great brotherly foundation, over which he presided with so much earnest zeal and cordial sympathy—the beautiful institution of Freemasonry, which now mourns his departure with an almost affectionate regret.

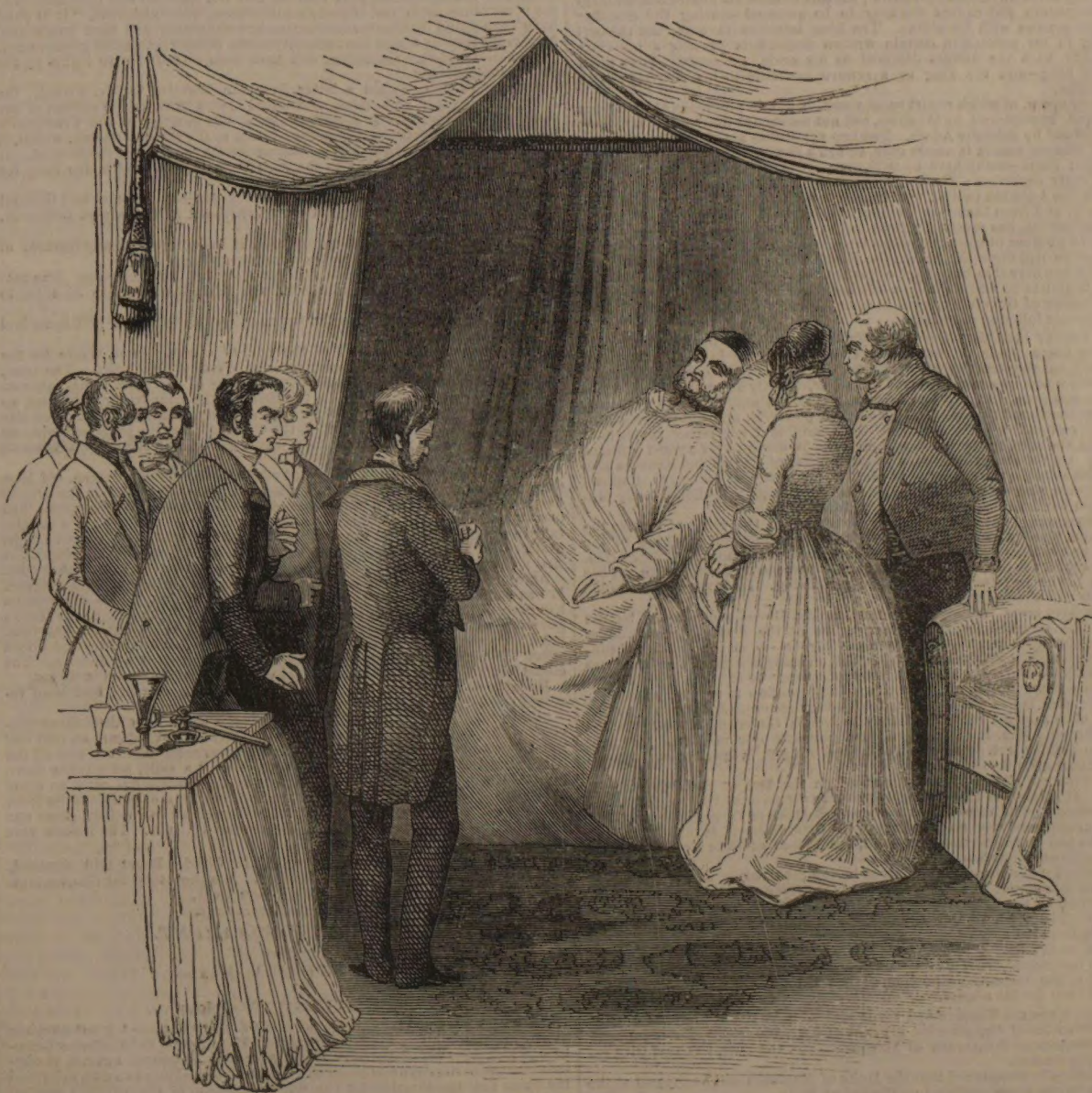
In his character as a civilian, too, the Duke of Sussex shone conspicuous, and with a peculiar identity with the people. Educated at a celebrated seat of learning abroad, he had carefully fostered the advantages of study, and fitted himself for a very high order of intellectual converse with mankind. To ordinary abilities he united extraordinary accomplishments of mind, and these he strengthened with the weight of his position, in upholding everything connected with the advancement of literature, science, and the arts. Of these it was his pride to be the liberal patron; and there is no doubt that his share in aiding the bright progress of

modern civilisation was comprehensive in proportion to his means.

The circumstance of his first marriage, too, was one which greatly endeared him to many virtuous minds. He made his contract before heaven and his country, not with one unworthy of his rank and birth, but with a noble English maiden, every way a credit to his choice, and in defiance of that unnatural law which limits the affections of royalty, and only affiances it to creatures too often of its own kindred, always of its own degree. Virtuous men held that this conscientious alliance was more honourable to the duke's heart than to have yielded to the allurements of profligacy, or to have played the part of the seducer; that it gave out a better moral example to the people; and that it betrayed an inherent generosity and manliness of nature which commanded their admiration and respect. It broke down, too, a barrier which communities have always regarded with jealousy, and drew royalty one step nearer to the popular heart. It is, nevertheless, to be deeply regretted that the law put its veto upon an act of wisdom and of virtue, and that the wife whom the prince had chosen, and the people loved and honoured, was not

legally elevated to the position she was so well calculated to adorn. Let us hope that so foolish and mischievous an enactment may be abrogated by the less prejudiced intelligence of improved legislation, and that the time may soon come when our royalty will not be looked upon as tainted by a healthy blending with purely English blood.

We have thus briefly scanned the chief elements of the popularity of the late prince, and we repeat that it was creditable to the taste and virtue of society as evincing its disposition to set up the example of goodness above even the most lustrous realisations of ambition—the most dazzling attraction of personal glory and renown. We do not, however, claim for the memory of his Royal Highness more than an honourably qualified regard. Like other men he had his failings, but they are not to be recorded here; and our hearts would indeed be less charitable than was his for whom we sorrow, if we allowed any traces of their recollection to remain upon our happier knowledge of those purer qualities by which the late Duke of Sussex became endeared to the nation.



LAST MOMENTS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own correspondent).—Paris, April 25.—The affairs of Serbia continue to occupy the serious attention of our diplomatists, and with little probability of a satisfactory result. All that Lord Aberdeen has been able to obtain from M. Guizot is a promise of a strict neutrality, and orders have been sent to that effect to M. de Bourqueney, the French representative at Constantinople. M. Guizot, I am confidently informed, is strongly desirous of acting with Lord Aberdeen, but there is a power superior to that of the French Foreign Minister, and that power is decidedly in favour of Russia. Most of our statesmen are for courting the favour of the Emperor Nicholas. Moli, Thiers, the whole of the Opposition, and a great part of the Conservatives are Russians, backed by the King. I do not go so far as to say that a war would be risked for Russia; but, the general opinion is that the French alliance is so necessary to England that no risk is run in that quarter, whilst much is to be obtained from a closer alliance with Nicholas. Indeed, such is the fear of offending the Emperor that in our courts of law any allusion to Poland is most strictly forbidden. The following anecdote is a striking proof of servility:—In a cause lately heard at the Cour Royale, before the Chief President, M. Seguier, M. Maud'heux, the barrister, called Prince Czartoriski "the Chief of the Polish Emigration."

"President Seguier—That title cannot be admitted."

"M. Maud'heux—It is not a title—it is a mere denomination."

"President Seguier—Everything is reported that is said here, and we are exposing ourselves to a reclamation from the Russian ambassador. I cannot permit it."

M. Maud'heux was obliged to give way, thus establishing the precedent that no allusion is henceforth to be made to the Polish emigrants. I trust Lord Aberdeen will not place much faith in the promised neutrality, for, sooner or later, he will find that Russian influence is all-powerful at the court of the Tuilleries.

The Chamber will soon break up, and the deputies return to their departments. It is difficult to surmise what account they will render to their constituents of their labours, for they have literally done nothing for the public service; they have stormed about "the right of search," and, after much blustering, given way; they have discussed the lines of railroads, without coming to any definitive conclusions; and they have thrown overboard the Belgian Custom Union; but, on the other hand, they have tried to upset the ministry; they have voted the secret service money, and will vote the budget. By the bye, as regards the budget, the following curious anecdote is going the round of our papers:—

"A celebrated sporting banker lately proposed a wager of £1000, that if 20 sous per minute had been paid into the Royal Treasury from the foundation of Rome to the present day, it would not amount to the sum demanded for the public service in the budget for 1843." The wager was accepted. After a minute calculation, it was found that 2596 years had gone by since the foundation of Rome; that 20 sous per minute make 60 francs per hour, 1440 francs per day, 43,200 francs per month, and 518,400 francs per year. This sum, multiplied by 2596, gives a product of 1,345,766,400 francs. The budget for 1843 amounts to 1,404,513,710 francs. The banker won the wager!

There is no truth in the report that Admiral Roussin, the Minister of Marine, had sent in his resignation. There has been a misunderstanding between the admiral and M. Guizot as to the right of patronage in the Otaheite and Marquesas Islands, but it is amicably arranged. The opposition journals declare that there is no longer any occasion for a Minister of Marine, for the disarmament of the fleet is decided on, and being carried into execution with great activity!

Balfe's opera was brought out at the Opera Comique, on the 17th, and was well received. The music is light, agreeable, and very melodious. In the overture an adagio was greatly applauded. Mr. Balfe is much indebted to the principal actors, who did all they could to ensure success. In the first act Mesdames Thillon and Henry sang a most delicious duet to a waltz movement. The second act is not so rich as the first; the third is, perhaps, the best of the three acts. Mr. Balfe is a great admirer of wind instruments, and uses them too often; he also too strongly imitates the Italian school; but, on the whole, Mr. Balfe is an excellent musician, and it is sincerely to be wished that his opera may meet with that success it so justly merits. The libretto of the opera, "The Well of Love," is by Messrs. Scribe and De Leuven, and is rather common-place. It is as follows:—During the reign of one of our Edwards the Earl of Salisbury, travelling in Ireland, becomes enamoured of Geraldine, a peasant girl; the earl, disguised as a sailor, courts and gains her heart. King Edward, about to be married to a princess of Hainault, is desirous that the earl should marry a rich heiress, to whom he is already promised by the King. The earl, having learned that Geraldine was in London, sends her back a ring which she had given to him as Tony the sailor; at the same time she is informed that he is dead, and that with his last breath he declared his love for her. Before the house of Geraldine there is a well, called "the well of love," from a young girl having thrown herself into it, slighted in her love—poor Geraldine follows the example. Edward, before taking leave of all of single blessedness, resolves on giving a grand entertainment to his most intimate friends. During the fête the king expresses a wish of putting to the test the sincerity of his followers, and calls on those who truly love him to throw themselves into "the pit of love." The King had previously by an ingenious piece of mechanism caused not only the bottom of the pit to be lined with down cushions, but the persons falling on them to be instantly transported to a most sumptuously furnished saloon. The surprise of the king and his companions is great, on finding the place already occupied by a most beautiful girl. Geraldine who had fainted away, on recovering believes herself to be dead, and an inhabitant of another world. The king favours this delusion, and entertains it with fantastical masquerade and demoniacal scenes. The king becomes enamoured with Geraldine, and determined on profiting of the fortuitous rencontre; the earl to save his mistress denounces his companion and causes the king to be arrested—during the disorder the earl escapes with Geraldine. The king becomes furious, but the earl having in his possession certain written documents proving a too close intimacy with the heiress destined as his bride, generously gives them to the king—and the king as a reward consents to his marriage with Geraldine.

A new opera, of which report speaks well, is now in repetition at the Opera Comique, commenced by Monfron, but not finished at his death. It is now brought out by Adolphe Adam. Two two-act operas are also in repetition.

Our musical season is nearly over, and in a few days the fashionable world will quit Paris—many have already gone. The principal artists have also taken their departure; Thalberg has left for Vienna; after staying a short time in the Austrian capital he will embark for America. Savori has gone to Brussels, and from thence to London. Offenbach, the celebrated and graceful violinist, has received a most brilliant offer from a German court for a certain number of concerts. This truly talented artist has not yet decided whether he will cross this season the Rhine or the Channel. Now that the concerts are over it is but an act of justice to give publicity to the protection given to artists by Louis Philippe and the whole of the royal family—a certain number of tickets are taken at every concert; it would be as well were the example followed elsewhere.

On Sunday last Miss Rebecca Felix, sister to Miss Rachel, aged only thirteen years, made a *début* in the Salle Chantierine in the character of *Eryphile*, in the tragedy of "Iphigénie." Rebecca, who it was generally supposed would be a mean copy of her sister, greatly astonished a most numerous audience. She tries to imitate, not copy; and, although so young, she is graceful and dignified. Her voice is powerful, and not monotonous, and her recitations truly classical. It is said that her father is her only master; she does him great credit, and she is destined for a most brilliant career. On the same occasion, a young brother of Rachel and Rebecca also made his *début* in the character of *Achille*, but with little success. Raphael Felix would make a better comedian than tragedian, and should study Molière and Regnard instead of Racine and Corneille.

We continue to have most strange weather. In the south of France the cold rains and frosts have completely destroyed the vines; whilst in the north, fine weather and continued sunshine have greatly advanced vegetation. In the south, the price of wine has greatly increased; in the north, oil has fallen; the colza is most forward and promising. In Paris we have much sickness; all the hospitals are full.

A few days since an English gentleman, Mr. D—, was arrested by the police and confined for twenty-four hours at the Prefecture; his boxes were broken open and his papers seized. Mr. D—, during his imprisonment, wrote to the British ambassador, but, on being liberated, the letter was given back to him. "I have not thought proper to forward your letter," said the police functionary, "for it was my intention to set you soon at liberty." Mr. D— was suspected of being accompanied by a Spanish Carlist officer, as his servant, whom the French Government had expelled from France, Mrs. Fry is in Paris on a philanthropic mission. She held forth on Sunday last at the house of a Miss Knight, a Quakeress, living in the Faubourg de Roule.

The Princess Clementine was married on the 21st, at the Palace of St. Cloud. It might be called strictly private, for none of the Ambassadors were present. The absence of the lamented Duke of Orleans cast a gloom on the countenances of all members of the royal family. It is said that the Princess and her illustrious husband, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, intend visiting Queen Victoria.

Too much publicity cannot be given to the monomania of English ladies for titled foreigners. I know a Lincolnshire family of whom three members are married to two counts and a marquis. These marriages are generally unhappy. There is a difference in taste and habits, to say nothing of religion. In most cases the lady brings the money, the husband an empty title. It is reported to-day that a Miss L—, an English lady of fortune and great beauty, has eloped from Paris with a ruined debauched Italian marquis. Several of the respectable portion of our English residents have already quitted Paris for the season.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The demand made yesterday by the Minister of Marine in the Chamber of Deputies for a grant of 5,227,000 francs, for organising establishments in the islands of Marquesas and Otaheite, has met with general approbation.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Nemours will be present at the opening of the Rouen railroad on the 3rd of May.

Yesterday the saloons of the Palais Royal were opened for the sale of ob-

jects—gifts of different persons—to be applied to the Guadeloupe fund. The receipts amounted to nearly £2000. The sale will last three days.

SPAIN.—MADRID, April 17.—The sittings of the Cortes still continue to be uninteresting. The Regent has been very unwell, and though now better he still continues to suffer much pain at times. It is observed, by his highness's medical attendants, that when his mind is agitated and excited by political events the complaint always returns with renewed virulence; thus, whilst at Zaragoza, in 1841, en route for San Sebastian, he suffered severely; and a few weeks before, when he received the news of the bombardment of Pampeluna, by O'Donnell, he also experienced another sudden attack. The same thing occurred at Valencia during those extraordinary events which led to the retirement of Queen Christina from Spain, and made him regent; and during his sojourn at Sarria, after the Barcelona insurrection, he was confined to his bed most of the time.

According to the *Sol* of the 17th the following Cabinet was formed on the evening of the 16th:—Minister of State and President of the Council, Senor Campuzano; Grace and Justice, Senor Juan Alonso; Interior, General Iriarte; War, General Chacon; Exchequer, Senor Pita Pizarro; Marine, Senor Capaz; President of the Deputies, Senor Lopez.

The idea that a prolongation of the Queen's minority is meditated occupies a great deal of attention in Spain. It is said that numerous agents have been sent into the provinces, for the purpose of preparing the public mind, and to induce the different municipalities and provincial deputations to forward addresses to the Regent in favour of this measure, which, I cannot but think, would lead to all sorts of miseries if attempted.

MADRID, April 18.—The debates of this date in the Madrid Congress were rather interesting. The elections of the Infante, Count de Párent, and Senor Ortega, were unanimously approved. After this the verification of the Madrid elections took place. Senor Mata stood up, and strongly condemned the election of Senor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian; he said it was directly in contravention of the 57th article of the Electoral Code, which expressly states that none can be a Deputy who is connected with the Queen's household. This was the only valid argument brought by Senor Mata against this election, which the Cortes of 1841 sanctioned by one hundred votes against three or four. Senor Arguelles defended his election in an able speech, and was afterwards admitted as a Deputy by eighty-two votes against thirty. On this occasion the opposition (who have a decided majority in the Congress) could not throw Senor Arguelles out, because the partisans of the Infante were obliged to vote with the Government on this occasion to prevent a precedent being established which would afterwards have been used against him, for he is likewise a member of the Queen's household; and therefore, if Senor Arguelles had been voted incapable of holding his seat, the Prince would likewise be compelled to remove into the Senate.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 7th have reached us. The bearer of the *ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas relative to the Serbian question, presented by M. Boutenief to Sarim Effendi, had been instructed to wait eight days for a reply. The Turkish government seems determined to make no approach to concession; and should no satisfactory answer be forthcoming within the time prescribed, the Russian Ambassador will, it is believed, demand his passports.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th of February reached town on Wednesday morning, papers and letters having been put ashore at Plymouth from the ship Seringatam. The accounts possess considerable importance, when the lately threatening attitude assumed by a great number of the Boers on the frontier is considered, and the strong probability that for some time existed that they would not be brought to reason without a collision with the troops. For the present the affair with the Boers may be considered disposed of. It is quite obvious, however, from a number of apparently trifling incidents related, that there is at bottom but little abatement of their hostile feelings, and that in reality they have only succumbed to superior force, combined with the conciliatory proceedings of the Lieut.-Governor, who seems to have reaped golden opinions from all parties for his wisdom and energy.

AMERICA.—We have received New York papers to the 7th inst. inclusive by the packet-ship Independence, Captain Nye, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday forenoon, after a remarkably quick passage of 17 days. They are six days later than those previously in our possession.

The papers contain two sets of correspondence between Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, both relating to the disputed territory on the north-eastern boundary. The first set had reference to a resolution of the legislature of the State of Maine, relative to certain proceedings of the government of New Brunswick, supposed to be in contravention of the terms of the treaty of the 9th of August, between the United States and Great Britain, by attempting to collect from American citizens bonds or securities for timber cut, belonging to the disputed territory, that was to be surrendered by Great Britain to the states of Maine and Massachusetts under that treaty. Mr. Fox, in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Webster's letter, promises to inquire from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; and in a second letter, dated on the 31st ult., gives the result of the inquiry. The lieutenant-governor had, so long ago as October last, on receiving intelligence from Lord Ashburton of the signature of the treaty of Washington, issued orders to the attorney-general of the province to suspend all proceedings upon the bonds in question; the attorney-general had duly obeyed the order. "It appears, therefore," says Mr. Fox, "that the resolutions of the Maine legislature cannot have been grounded on an accurate statement of facts." The second set of correspondence had reference to the seizure, by the British authorities, of an American citizen, named Daniel Savage, on the territory of the United States, and by them forcibly carried into the territory of New Brunswick. Mr. Webster's letter enclosed a statement of the abduction of Savage from the official report furnished by Captain Webster, commanding the American post on the disputed territory. Mr. Fox, in his letter acknowledging the receipt of the letter and the statement, says that he had not received any information of the occurrence from her Majesty's authorities, but states that, "if it shall have been found that any indiscretion or irregularity had been committed by persons serving under the authority of the British provincial government, he has no doubt that the matter will have been already set to rights by the lieutenant-governor."

The papers also contain a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, the American minister at London, and dated March 28th, on the subject of the right of visitation. It is a vindication of the passage in the President's message at the opening of Congress relative to the right of search, which, it will be remembered, gave rise to discussion in the British Parliament. It occupies about two columns in the New York papers, and is too long for publication in our columns.

The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and General Cass, on the right of search question, is continued in the papers before us. It is very voluminous.

Neither the stock nor the money market had presented any features of interest. Prices of state securities were improving.

Bills on London were in limited demand for the Independence. The rate was 105½ to 106 per cent. premium. On Paris the rate was 5f. 42½c. to 5f. 41½c.

The finding of the court-martial in the case of Commander McKenzie had not been promulgated.

The papers contain a report of the trial of a man named White for the murder of his father in Genesee county, Western New York. The trial, which took place at Batavia, is described as one of the most remarkable on record in the United States. In the defence the counsel for White set up the plea of insanity, and brought forward a variety of facts, showing singular eccentricity of mind and intellect in the criminal; but the judge set aside all such defence. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge sentenced him to be hung.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 3rd of March had been received, *via* New Orleans. Santa Anna had left his residence near Vera Cruz on the 27th of February for the city of Mexico, where his presence was much wanted. The correspondents of the American papers speak of the existence of a conspiracy in the capital against the president, who, it is said, had ordered troops destined for Yucatan to march on the capital. It was reported at Vera Cruz that a large *conducho*, with specie, was on the road from Mexico to that port.

Accounts from Texas to the 18th ult. had been received at New Orleans. It was rumoured, but the rumour wanted confirmation, that a proposition has been made by Captain Elliot, the British consul-general, to the Texan government, to abolish slavery within the limits of the republic; and that, upon its agreeing to do so, he was authorised to say that England would effect the peaceable recognition of Texan independence by Mexico. The comet had formed the subject of equal wonder and speculation in Texas.

No later accounts than those previously in our possession had been received from Campeachy.

Montevideo papers to the 15th of February, a week later than those previously received in England, had reached Baltimore. It appears on that day the inhabitants were throwing up breastworks around the town, and all the houses outside the works, for the distance of half a mile, were taken down to leave the plain open. Rosas, the Buenos Ayrean general, with an army of 9000 men, was supposed to be at the distance of ten or twelve miles from Montevideo preparing for an attack. No business was doing, every one being engaged in preparations for the expected attack. The vessels were all lying idle.

The accounts from Kingston state that Sir Charles Bagot still lingered, with but slight hopes of ultimate recovery. His successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had entered on the duties of his government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house resumed its sittings after the Easter recess.—A great number of petitions, principally against the education clauses of the Factories Regulations Bill, were presented.—Petitions were also presented against the returns for the boroughs of Athlone and Nottingham.—The SPEAKER informed the house that the sureties for the due prosecution of the petitions against the returns for Cambridge and Nottingham were unexceptionable.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of amendments on the third, fourth, and fifth resolu-

tions to be proposed, on the 2nd of May, by Lord John Russell, on the subject of education.—Sir J. GRAHAM informed the house that, on Monday next, he would state the alterations he proposed to make in the clauses, respecting education, of the Factories Bill. He then gave notice of his intention to move a committee of the house, *pro forma*, on the bill, for the purpose of receiving those alterations, as by that course the discussion could be taken upon all the clauses *seriatim*.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on the 8th of May, bring forward his budget.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that, on Tuesday, he would move an address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—In reply to a question from Mr. D'Israeli, touching the affairs of Serbia, Sir R. PEEL, after briefly stating the origin and actual position of the controversy pending between Russia and the Porte on this question, said he could give no more specific assurance as to the conduct of the British Cabinet in the matter, than that their only wish was to see the dispute amicably and fairly arranged.—The resumed debate upon the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was fixed for Friday.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. Ewart, stated that the Government had no intention of proposing any new code of criminal laws, or any alteration in the bankrupt law of last session.—The resolution of the Committee of Supply, granting £9,000,000 on account of Exchequer-bills, was read a second time, and the bill founded on it ordered to be brought in, after a speech from Mr. WILLIAMS, complaining of the rate of interest paid on those bills.—On going into committee of supply, Lord J. RUSSELL asked if the statements he had seen in the newspapers of the failure of the commercial treaties with Portugal and Brazil were true?—Sir R. PEEL replied that he would on Tuesday be prepared to give a distinct answer to these questions.—In reply to questions from Lord J. RUSSELL, respecting the bill which it was proposed to bring in respecting the importation of Canadian corn, and also respecting the duties imposed by the legislature of Jamaica upon the produce of this country and of Ireland, Lord STANLEY said he was ready to lay upon the table the information which he had received from the Governor-General of Canada respecting the corn-bill passed by the legislature of that colony, and he hoped in a few days to be able to give notice of the precise day on which he would introduce a bill upon the subject. With respect to Jamaica he agreed with the noble lord that it was most objectionable in principle that the colony of Jamaica should impose taxes on the produce of this country. It was only that morning, however, that he had received a communication from the Board of Trade upon the subject, and he would only then say that he would shortly give every information on the subject.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply Mr. B. COCHRANE said he should not, for reasons unnecessary for him to mention, oppose the vote for the College of Maynooth.—Mr. WILLIAMS entered into a long statement, in the course of which he endeavoured to show that our colonies were an enormous expense to the country—particularly our possessions in the West Indies.—Mr. BERNAL said that his hon. friend was altogether mistaken if he supposed those colonies were so very expensive to this country. They, in fact, mainly contributed to their own expenditure, as was evidenced by the fact that for his property in Jamaica, like all other proprietors of property in that colony, he had of late years received nothing. In fact, recently, the internal taxation which he paid on his property was five times greater than the returns he received from it.—Lord STANLEY said that the Government were quite agreed in principle with the hon. member, that those colonies should, as far as possible, be made to support their own expenditure; but it was a principle which should be gradually applied, and very many of the colonies already contributed largely to that object.—Sir H. DOUGLAS called the attention of the Government to the insufficiency of funds in the colonies for the purpose of spreading the Gospel. The Church Missionary Society not only had not funds to send out additional missionaries, but they were unable to keep faith with those who had been already sent out.—In reply to a question from the LORD MAYOR respecting the powers of the Government as regarded emigration, Lord STANLEY said he felt great uneasiness at the hardships to which some emigrants had recently been exposed; but anticipating a question upon the subject, he was prepared to show that no blame whatever could be attributed to the Government. In fact, in the very case referred to, the interference of the Government had been carried to the very extent of its powers. In October last they had received information that the ship *Barbadoes* was loading, and was about to take emigrants to Prince Edward's Island. Having reason to suppose that a case of probable deception was going on, the Government emigration agent was instructed to inquire into the matter, and to give every assistance to the emigrants. It turned out that the vessel was well found, that she had an abundant supply of provisions, and that, in fact, the provisions of the Passengers Act had been fully complied with. It was represented by the British-American Colonisation Association that they had purchased 72,000 acres of land in Prince Edward's Island, and as this land was alleged to have been purchased from private individuals and not from the Government, there was no immediate means of ascertaining the fact. The emigration commissioners went even beyond their powers in this case. They remonstrated with the company—represented to them the period of the year, which rendered the attempt extremely hazardous; but they were met by assurances that every possible precaution had been taken. The Government, however, sent information to the governor of the island, with instructions that, if the vessel should arrive, he was to afford every protection to the emigrants, and to compel the company to perform towards them the obligations it had undertaken. The ship sailed on the 1st of November, and on the 13th of December was driven back to the Cove of Cork. The emigration agent in the port, on inquiry, ascertained that it was the intention of the company to support the emigrants on board until the ship should be again ready for sea, and that she should be once more provisioned for the voyage. It was held out in February that the vessel would sail in March, and yet at that very time the company was insolvent, and the mortgagee was in possession of the vessel. Here was a distinct fraud. Application was made to the Treasury for its interference, and the crown solicitor was employed, but when the dissolution of the company took place it was found impracticable to procure a legal remedy. As, however, this company had been sanctioned by gentlemen of high station, whose names must have had considerable influence in enabling the company to inflict this hardship and oppression upon the unhappy sufferers, though not legally obliged, still he trusted they would feel the moral obligation to remedy the great evil which their high names and character had been a chief means of occasioning to those unfortunate emigrants.—After a few observations from Mr. V. SMITH and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house went into committee of supply.—The votes were of a miscellaneous character, and led to a desultory conversation. Some conversation arose on the expenses of New Zealand and the West India colonies, and on the grant for the consular establishments.—After some objections from Mr. WILLIAMS, Dr. BOWRING pointed out the importance and necessity of educating those who were to fill consular establishments, and insisted that consuls should at all events be able to speak the language of the country to which they were sent.—Lord STANLEY said that the subject was under the consideration of Government.—The remaining votes passed, with some general remarks; but on the vote for the expenses of steam navigation to the East Indies by way of the Red Sea, after some remarks from Dr. BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL highly eulogised the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, who had evinced towards us a most enlightened spirit under circumstances calculated to make him act very differently.—Sir C. NAPIER concurred in the compliment.—The votes having been gone through, the chairman reported progress, and after the few remaining orders were disposed of, the house adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships met on Tuesday for the first time since the Easter recess.—Lord WHARNCLEFFE gave notice that on Monday he would move the second reading of the English Registration Bill.—The Schoolmasters (Scotland) and the Kensington Parish Bills were read a first time.—Lord MONTAGUE moved for a return showing the number of pauper lunatics in Ireland, and complained of the practice there of confining lunatics in the gaols. He recommended the Government to take care, in their measure for the improvement of the Irish Poor-law, that the confinement of pauper lunatics in the poorhouses should be prohibited.—The Duke of WELLINGTON promised that, in the measure to which Lord Montague referred, the fullest weight would be given to his suggestions.—The returns were ordered.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an address to the Queen on the birth of the Princess. His Grace said—"Your lordships have all heard the joyful event which has been announced to the public this day—I mean the birth of a Princess. I take the earliest opportunity, according to usage, of moving an address of congratulation to her Majesty. I therefore move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and to assure her Majesty that every addition to her domestic happiness affords the highest satisfaction to the House of Lords."—The address was agreed to without a dissentient word.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move an address of condolence to her Majesty on the decease of the Duke of Sussex.—The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to questions put by Lord Campbell, that he had prepared a bill on the subject of the Plea of Insanity, which bill had also been considered by the law-officers of the Crown; but that he thought it better not to lay it on the table until the opinion of the judges had been taken. He said that he had requested the chief justice of the Common Pleas to consult the other judges as to the time when it would be convenient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this subject. They had also to be consulted on the question of Irish marriages.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice for Thursday, the 4th of May, to move for a select committee to inquire into the Irish Poor Law.—Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered, on the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, for the borough of Salisbury, in the room of Mr. W. B. Brodie, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—A great number of petitions against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill were presented.—Mr. G. W. WOOD, on the part of the committee on public petitions, reported that the petitions of Wm. Jones and other parties, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Baron Gurney, on the occasion of the trial of the said Wm. Jones, and praying for inquiry, ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be printed for the use of the members of the House.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a petition from Your-hall in favour of Mr. Purnell's contract.—Mr. ROSS presented eight similar petitions, numerous signed, from Dundalk, Lismore, and six other places.—

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from the Rev. W. Browne, complaining of having been dismissed from the chaplaincy of Knutsford Gaol, and praying for inquiry.—Several petitions were presented in favour of the South-eastern and London and Croydon (Bricklayers' Arms Extension and Station) Railway Bill.—The report on the bill was brought up, further considered, and the bill read a second time.—Viscount MARSHAM rose to move some additional clauses to the bill. The noble lord explained that one clause was to compel the company to carry its passengers, should any of them desire it, to the London station, otherwise they would be dropped at the Bricklayers' Arms. The second clause was to regulate the fares, in order, as we understood, to prevent the Croydon Company charging less for passengers on the latter part of their line, whereby the Greenwich Company might be injured.—The clauses were brought up and read a first time.—On the question that they be read a second time, Mr. B. COCHRANE, as chairman of the committee to which the bill had been referred, felt himself compelled to oppose the motion.—Mr. KEMBLE thought the clauses quite unnecessary, for the interest of the company would induce it to carry its passengers, who desired it, to London-bridge. The parties who were now opposing the bill had declared they would oppose it in all its stages, and they took this opportunity of opposing it, which was unfair, in order to take the chance of throwing it out in the Lords. He declared that he considered this bill no breach of faith with the Greenwich Company, or he would be the last man to support it. He approved of the bill, and opposed the clauses because he thought that the bill as it stood would place all the companies on an equal footing.—Lord HOWARD, as a selected member of the committee to which the bill was referred, supported the clauses, which he thought necessary.—The LORD MAYOR supported the clauses. If they were not adopted, the Croydon Company, by withholding its passengers, would compel the Greenwich Company to take off the toll it now collected from the passengers of other companies using its line.—After a brief conversation the clauses were withdrawn.—Lord MARSHAM then moved that the bill be recommitted.—Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion; and after a few words from Sir Edward Knatchbull in support of the motion, and from Mr. Kemble in opposition to it, and after a few words from the Lord Mayor and Mr. Attwood, the house divided:—For the recommitment of the bill, 76; against, 122; majority, 46.—Mr. F. KELLY proposed the addition of certain clauses.—Mr. B. COCHRANE opposed them, and they were withdrawn.—The bill was ordered to be engrossed.—Mr. VILLIERS postponed his motion on the Corn-laws from the 4th to the 9th May.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Macaulay, said he hoped to be able to introduce the contemplated measure for the regulation of the medical profession, which he expected to pass during the present session.—Sir R. PEEL, according to his promise on Monday night, entered into an explanation of the negotiations respecting a commercial treaty between Portugal and this country. We had proposed to Portugal that the duties imposed upon the importation of the wines, &c., of that country into Great Britain should be reduced, provided the Portuguese Government consented to a reduction of the duties on our woollens, cottons, hardware, &c., into Portugal. The negotiations, however, had proved unsuccessful, a public announcement to that effect having been made by the Government of Portugal. The Brazilian Government, with whom negotiations had been also in progress with a similar view, had recognised the construction placed upon the existing treaty by the British Government, and that treaty will therefore continue in force until the year 1844. The propositions, however, made by this country for a re-adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries had been replied to by a demand that the sugar, tobacco, &c., of the Brazils should be allowed to be imported into Great Britain upon the same terms as we admitted our own colonial produce. Mr. Ellis, the gentleman who was sent to the Brazils by the British Government, intimated his inability to agree to such a proposal, upon which the Brazilian Government proposed that we should in no case impose a duty of more than 10 per cent. upon Brazilian produce than that which we imposed upon colonial produce. This Mr. Ellis could not concede, and the negotiations had been in consequence suspended.—Sir R. PEEL: I dare say, sir, that any gentleman who may have given notice of a motion which stands for to-night will permit me, in conformity with usual courtesy, shortly to interpose, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of which I gave notice last night, of proposing an address of condolence to her Majesty, on account of the loss which the country and her Majesty have sustained by the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. (Hear, hear.) The motion with which I shall conclude of course contains an address of sympathy to her Majesty, and a tribute of public respect to the character and memory of the Duke of Sussex. (Hear, hear.) Though the Duke of Sussex was not called upon to perform distinguished military services, and though, by his position, he was precluded from rendering any great services in a civil capacity, yet, by the force of his own character and conduct, he succeeded in establishing claims on the respect and public attachment of his country. (Hear, hear.) His long residence by preference in England—his truly English habits—his conciliatory manners and demeanour—his habits of friendly and social converse with all classes of society—his zeal in the promotion of every object connected with science and literature, a zeal the more effectual on account of his own literary and scientific attainments—the readiness with which he, in common with all other members of the Royal family, made every sacrifice of time and personal interest for the advancement of every object connected with charity and benevolence; all these constitute claims on the grateful remembrance which must long endear his name to the people of this country (Hear, hear.) I must also add, that the integrity, consistency, and disinterestedness with which his Royal Highness maintained throughout his life those political opinions which he professed must have naturally established a strong point of connection and attachment between him and those who shared those opinions with him; whilst they entitled him no less to the respect of those who differed from him. (Loud cheers.) His Royal Highness combined the firm maintenance of his own opinions in political matters with such an absence of asperity towards those who differed with him, that it is impossible he should have left behind him a political enemy. (Hear, hear.) I have thus, in calm and simple language, endeavoured to enumerate the strong titles which his Royal Highness had to public respect, and which every one will admit. (Cheers.) I have said nothing that is not in precise conformity with the truth, and I am sure that the simple statement of the truth forms a panegyric much more suitable to the character of his Royal Highness than any elaborate or inflated eulogium that could have been passed upon him. (Loud cheers.) With these few short observations, I shall submit to the house a motion which I hope will meet with their unanimous concurrence. I beg to move that the house should present an humble address to her Majesty to express the deep concern of the house at the loss which her Majesty and the country had sustained by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to condole with her Majesty on the melancholy occasion, and to assure her Majesty that this house will ever participate with affectionate and dutiful attachment in whatever concerns the feelings of her Majesty and of her illustrious house.—Lord J. RUSSELL: The right hon. gentleman will perhaps allow me the honour to second the motion. I should hardly have added a word to what has been so well and so feelingly said by him on this subject, but that I had the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the late Duke of Sussex, and was most sincerely attached to him. (Cheers.) With regard to his political opinions, what the right hon. baronet has said is perfectly true, that their consistency attracted the respect not only of his friends, but also of his political opponents. (Hear, hear.) I will not say one word as to whether these opinions were right or erroneous, but I will say that they were opinions taken up from thorough conviction—that they were not opinions which were naturally in conformity with his birth or rank, but opinions which he advocated as tending to the maintenance of the constitution under which he was born, and to the benefit of the people amongst whom he lived. (Hear, hear.) With respect to his attachment to science and literature, there was nothing of ostentation in his devotion to these pursuits. There was nothing on his part like a pretence of conferring honour on those with whom he associated. (Hear, hear.) It was, on the contrary, a love of these subjects on which he was well entitled by his attainments and study to speak, by which he was animated, and which enabled him freely to converse on such subjects with those who had devoted their time to them. I shall only add that I sincerely agree with the regret which the right hon. gentleman has expressed, and in the expressions of condolence and deep sympathy to her Majesty for the great loss which she and the country have alike sustained. (Cheers.)—The motion was then agreed to *nem. con.*, and the address ordered to be presented by such members of the house as were members of her Majesty's Privy Council.—Sir R. PEEL: On account of the event which has taken place this day (the birth of a princess) it is my duty to propose to the house to mingle congratulation with condolence in addressing her Majesty; and I feel perfectly convinced that the address which I am now about to propose to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, will be received with equal unanimity with that which has just been agreed to (Hear, hear.) In conformity with all usage, an address of this kind would be moved on such an occasion. It is impossible that a princess of the house of Brunswick could be born without its being considered a matter for congratulation. But I venture, Sir, to say that the congratulations which this house will offer on this occasion are not mere formal compliments in accordance with established usage. Every one who knows how to estimate the discharge of every duty that can be imposed on a wife and a mother—every one who can estimate the effects of such an example, set in the highest station in life, can properly estimate a proposal of this kind, and will give their cordial wishes for the continued health and happiness of her Majesty. (Cheers.)—Lord JOHN RUSSELL: I rise most cordially to second the motion of the right hon. baronet in this address. All who know her Majesty know that the happiness enjoyed by her in her own home is greater than that which she derives from her high station; and all must concur in congratulating her Majesty on an event which conduces so intimately to both. (Cheers.)—The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*—Mr. RICARDO then brought forward his motion, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, respectfully expressing the opinion of this house, that it is not expedient that any contemplated remission of import duties be postponed, with the view of making such remission a basis of commercial negotiations with foreign countries.—A long discussion ensued.—The motion was supported by Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Cobden; and was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Sandon, Mr. D'Israeli, Sir Howard Douglas, and Sir Robert Peel.—On a division, the motion was rejected by 135 against 61.—Mr. VILLIERS, on the part of Sir T. Wilde, postponed the

motion of which he had given notice on the petition of Mr. Rowland Hill.—Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked if there was any objection on the part of the Government to state the exact amount of protection to the West India proprietors which Mr. Ellis was instructed to stipulate for in his negotiations with the Government of Brazil. The Brazilian Minister had offered to assent to a differential duty of ten per cent., as had been stated by the right hon. baronet; but he thought the house ought to know the amount insisted upon by the West India interests.—Sir R. PEEL regretted he could not reward the persevering attempts of the hon. member to obtain this information, which it was not desirable to communicate.—In reply to another question from the same hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said that if the treaty had been brought to a successful conclusion with Portugal, the duty on port wine would be reduced, but it by no means followed that the duties on French and Spanish wines would be similarly reduced, unless treaties were also concluded with those countries.—Mr. M. GIBSON wished to ask if the treaty with Brazil was broken off upon the question of the slave trade, or upon the question of protection to the West India interests. Was it, in fact, broken off upon a question of morals or of finance?—Sir R. PEEL said it was broken off because Mr. Ellis was not authorised to agree to a differential duty of not more than 10 per cent.—Mr. BARNARD inquired if the treaty with Portugal was absolutely broken off?—Sir R. PEEL said he had said on the previous evening that the Portuguese Government had announced that it was broken off, though he thought the word used might be translated interrupted. The fact was, that this country had made a proposition, which proposition had not been accepted, and since then we had made no new propositions.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Bill, which he understood was to be opposed, though upon what principle he could hardly conceive, unless it was proposed to adopt some other mode of correcting the abuses in those smaller corporations to which his bill referred. The noble lord stated the abuses existing in many of these small corporations, and said he proposed to abolish, or re-model, all those contained in schedule A, while the government of those in schedule B might be entrusted to vestries. If any boroughs were considered of sufficient importance to have a constitution, he proposed that the governing body should be elected by persons resident three years in the borough, and paying rates and taxes. If these corporations were to exist, he thought they should not be self-elected. Nor could he see, after dealing with the larger corporations of the kingdom, why they should refuse justice to the smaller ones.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the motion, but regretted that no attempt was made to reform the corporation of London, and as the noble lord had not included it in his bill, he hoped the Government would take steps to put an end to the monstrous nuisance.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said his time was too much occupied to enter upon a reform of the corporation of London. He was not prepared to be its assessor, or to enter upon its defence, but he was convinced that the notice of a motion to that effect would unite the corporation of London as one man against it. He was opposed to the bill of the noble lord, for he believed the country was taken by surprise by this bill. He did not think that it had been prepared with the care which the subject required. It not only abolished eighty-five charters, but clause 4, by which thirty-four corporations were abolished, introduced a new principle exceedingly objectionable, for it put an end to representation, and gave the rate-payers power over the vestries. The right hon. baronet stated other objections to the bill, and said he was of opinion that the bill, with all these objections, ought not to be allowed to proceed further during the present session. He therefore moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—After a few observations from the Lord Mayor, in explanation of the City expenditure, Lord J. RUSSELL replied. After which the house divided, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 99 to 46.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord ABINGER brought in a bill, which was read a first time, to amend the act of last session for the regulation of the Court of Exchequer.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, after a short speech, but in which he spoke most highly of the late illustrious duke, moved that an address of condolence and sympathy be presented to her Majesty, on the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex.—The address was seconded by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who eulogised at some length the attainments of the late royal duke, and carried *nem. dis.*—Lord CAMPBELL introduced a bill to regulate the succession of moveable property in Scotland.—The Duke of CLEVELAND presented three petitions against the proposed Canada Corn Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The St. Helen's Waterworks Bill was read a third time and passed.—A great many petitions against the educational clauses in the Factories Bill were presented.—Mr. LANE FOX gave notice that, on the 11th of May, he would call the attention of the house to the agitation now going on for the purpose of effecting a repeal of the legislative union between the kingdoms of England and Ireland. He should move that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to put an end to that agitation; and, if the law were not sufficiently explicit to enable them to do so, it was their duty to apply to Parliament to grant them a power for putting an effectual and final termination to that agitation.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE postponed, to this day fortnight, his motion for a select committee on prison discipline.—Mr. B. DISRAELI gave notice that tomorrow, at the time of public business, he would put a question to her Majesty's Government respecting certain diplomatic proceedings which had lately occurred at Constantinople with regard to the affairs of Servia.—Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to ascertain the revenue, expenditure, and condition of the harbours and lighthouses on the coast from the Thames to Portsmouth. His object was to ascertain whether or not in the collection of these revenues there was not considerable mismanagement, and to have the surplus revenues of various harbours expended in the formation of harbours of refuge.—Mr. Curteis, Sir C. Burrell, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Rice, Captain Pechell, and Sir Charles Napier, spoke on the motion. After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 34; against it, 79: majority, 45.—Mr. JOHN JERVIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the recovery of debts not exceeding £20, by actions in the superior courts, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday week.—Lord ELIOT obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the army in Ireland.—The Exchequer Bills (£9,050,000) went through committee, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The South-Eastern Railway Improvement Bill and the Imperial Continental Gas Bill were read a first time.—The Earl of WICKLOW called attention to the Income Tax and Irish Absentees, and said several errors had been inserted in the returns. The Duke of WELLINGTON said those returns having to be collected from the examination of a great number of statistical details, it would be impossible to make them at an early period. He should, however, try, and lay the returns before the House very early.—Lord MONTGOMERY moved for a return of the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year up to the 5th of April, 1843; also the balance in the Exchequer and the amount of the funded or unfunded debt; the Customs' Duties up to the 5th of April, 1842, and 5th May, 1843, and on account of the produce of the Excise duties on spirits in Ireland.—The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Caswell Disability Bill was read a second time.—A vast number of petitions were presented against the educational clauses in the Factory Bill, and several against the Corn-laws; indeed, the early part of the evening was wholly occupied in presenting petitions.—On the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Reports Bill being proposed, Sir GEORGE GREY said, he considered that the bill should be referred to a select committee up stairs, and he should hereafter make a motion to that effect.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the bill, and said it was important that the ecclesiastical system should be concentrated, and that one supreme jurisdiction should exist, as in courts of equity.—Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Newdigate, Sir George Strickland, Mr. Collett, and Mr. Escott, opposed the bill.—Mr. Elphinstone supported it.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE made an amusing speech against the bill.—Sir R. Peel, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, and several other hon. members, spoke in favour of the bill.—The gallery was then cleared, and, on a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 186 to 104.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TURF.

During the past week the whole racing interest was centred in the promise and performance of the Chester Cup. No event of modern racing experience has created half the excitement, or caused more indignant expression. From the early part of February it became manifest that a robbery of some sort was contemplated on it; and although it was won by an honest horse, and an honest man, the betting public, amateur and professional, has been done upon it to a handsome melody. Not a few have been put "in the hole," and we may say got into a *dyke* in quite an awful manner. On Tuesday last this event came on for decision, and out of a field of nineteen, so it will be seen, Millipede was the winner; the start affording no criterion of the merits of *starter* or *started*. Still the winner, we think, was the best out; and the manner in which his stable put forth his claims to support did credit to the establishment. Thus has the Chester Cup for the present season been brought to an issue, and if the chicane connected with it does not work mischief for the meeting, it will be better than we anticipate. Our belief is, that the Trade Handicap will fill far from well in 1844.

The absorbing character of that event literally paralysed all Derby speculation, though the result will, no doubt, influence the odds presently. Winesour will get up, and there is good reason to conclude that Gamecock will be in the ascendant soon. He is coming into Scott's stable; and that, coupled with his spanking trial, must give him a lift in the odds. Moreover, the exhibition made by the Derby horses that came out last week, as well as in the present, must bring about a pause in supporting favourites. Our opinion is that the field is a far better investment than the favourites.

LATEST BETTING.—CHESTER, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE DERBY.—4 to 1 agst Cotherstone (taken); 8 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 14 to 1 agst Gamecock; 18 to 1 agst Amorino; 18 to 1 agst Parthian; 40 to 1 agst General Pollock; 50 to 1 agst Blackdrop; 100 to 6 agst Winesour; 1000 to 30 agst Newcourt.

OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Maria Day; 11 to 1 agst Laura Filly; 15 to 1 agst Fairy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXETER.—On Saturday morning as the Exeter mail was proceeding from Exeter to join the mail-train, which leaves Southampton at two o'clock, A.M., it was upset coming up the hill, a mile from Stoney-cross, about half-past twelve o'clock. The leaders shied at a cart which had upset, and ran up a steep bank, which caused the coach to turn over, and Cherry, the coachman, falling underneath, was instantly killed on the spot, his head being literally split in two. The guard and passengers, eight in number, escaped unhurt, and were conveyed to Southampton in post-chaises.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—A meeting of the Lincolnshire farmers was held at Bourne, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the alterations about to be recommended by her Majesty's Government for the admission of American and other foreign corn through Canada into this country. Sir John Trollope, M.P. for the county, was called to the chair, and was supported by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, G. J. Heathcote, Esq., M.P.; General Johnson, M.P.; W. Parker, Esq.; the Rev. W. Pejers; the Rev. C. P. Worsley; J. Bellingham, Esq.; T. M. Lawrence, Esq.; G. J. Nicholls, Esq.; W. D. Ball, Esq.; W. Daniell, Esq., and most of the influential farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. The several speakers repudiated in the strongest terms the intended innovation. A petition to the Legislature was adopted, showing that the petitioners had, by the alteration of the Corn-laws and the Tariff in the last session of Parliament, incurred a loss of 25 per cent. on their capital and annual receipts. That they considered the want of due protection against the introduction into this kingdom, through Canada, of corn grown in the United States of America likely to have a most prejudicial effect on the prices of agricultural produce, and most unnecessarily to depress them; that the proposal to admit flour and wheat from the United States through Canada, at a nominal duty, appeared to the petitioners a direct violation of the promise implied in the declarations of Ministers in the House of Commons, at the commencement of the present session, that no further alterations were contemplated by them in the Corn-laws. That the alterations proposed were likely to add greatly to the distress under which the agriculturists suffer, without any countervailing advantage to the manufacturing interest, inasmuch as the commercial regulations of the United States are more stringent than ever in discouraging, by the imposition of higher duties, the importation of the manufactures of this country. On these grounds the petitioners prayed that no law or regulation, under the authority of Parliament, might be passed to admit corn or flour from the continent of America at lower duties than those hitherto imposed.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—CELEBRATION OF THE SHAKESPERIAN JUBILEE.—On Monday last (Saturday being St. George's day) the nineteenth anniversary of the Royal Shakesperian Club was celebrated by a public dinner at Stratford-upon-Avon. The dinner took place at the Town Hall, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. Nearly eighty gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous banquet.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mary Thompson, alias Jane Holloway, alias Louisa Jane Mary Depu, a savage-looking woman, who was some time ago brought before the Lord Mayor, upon suspicion of having stolen a little boy, four years old, supposed to be the child of respectable parents, underwent another examination. The child, Samuel, whom the prisoner called her son, exhibited, it will be remembered, such evidences of superior birth and training, while attended to by Mr. Bowie, surgeon to the Institution for the Relief of the Houseless Poor, as to become an object of very great interest and curiosity to the family, and the story he told of the kindness of the mother he had in the country, who had a piano, and lived in a fine room with a carpet upon it, and of the severity of his mother Thompson, who lay in dirty beds, and beat him, confirmed the suspicion entertained that some tender parent had been robbed of her beloved offspring. The wild and haggard appearance of the prisoner, who had all the evidences of a tramping beggar about her, and the general representations which pointed her out as a person of depraved habits and violent passion, together with the contradictory accounts she had given of the whole course of her life, added in no small degree to the belief that all the falsehoods in which she was detected sprang from the desperate effort to conceal the fact that she was not the mother. It was impossible that the detail already published, as given by the humane individuals who have exerted themselves to trace the parentage of the child, should not cause a deep sensation towards the helpless little creature, and amongst those who showed the warmest interest in his fate were the Lady Mayoress and the other ladies of his lordship's family. The boy, having sufficiently recovered, by the care of Mr. Bowie, from a serious illness to be allowed to leave the house in which he had been placed by that gentleman, was brought to the Mansion-house at the request of her ladyship. He walked into the parlour in which the Lady Mayoress and her friends were seated, and seemed delighted at the appearance of all around him. One of the young ladies showed him her watch and placed him on her lap, a situation of which he seemed to know the value by putting his arms round her waist, and without the least hesitation gave the watch its name. He appeared to be familiar with the scene, which would naturally strike a beggar's brat with astonishment and awe, and repeated all he had previously said about his "mother in the country" and his "mother Thompson," with such an earnestness of manner, as coupled with what had been already stated, left not a doubt upon the minds of the ladies that there was no more relationship between them and his "cruel mother, whom he wished to be beaten with a stick," than there was between the prisoner and a sweet child of his lordship's, who gazed with wonder at the little stranger. When the prisoner was brought into the Lord Mayor's room, one of his lordship's children (the boy above alluded to) was seated on the knee of a young lady. He appeared to be about Samuel's age, but was evidently of much firmer frame. There was another child also present.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mrs. Thompson, can you see your child here?—The prisoner looked for some time at the Lord Mayor's boy in a hesitating manner. I don't think that's my boy, said she; no, his eyes are not of that colour, nor his hair; no, that's not he. I don't think it is. Ah! if he was my Samuel, he would know me.—The hesitation of the woman increased, if possible, the belief that there was not a word of truth in all the essential matters connected with the child which she had uttered. To several questions put to her by the Lord Mayor, and which it was quite obvious completely puzzled her ingenuity, she replied, after much floundering, by insisting that she was the mother, whatever opinions people might entertain of her from the various statements she had made.—Mr. Payne, the barrister, who appeared for the committee of the Institution of the Houseless Poor, stated that the first intimation given by the boy of his having two mothers was as follows:—When asked by one of the officers of the asylum, who offered him an egg, whether his mother used to give him eggs, he replied, Which mother? He described one as his mother in the Straw-yard, the other as his mother in the country. He said that his mother in the Straw-yard took him away from his other mother's door when he was playing, and told him she would give him nice plum-pudding, but afterwards beat him. He said she took him to a house where there were a man and a woman, and put him on a table. He began to cry so bitterly when questioned on these particulars that the subject was dropped, and his attention was called to something else. To the charge of cruelty to the boy testimony would be borne by the Rev. W. George Goodwin, the inmates of the union where the woman and boy were, as well as by the boy himself. Osborne, a man at whose house the prisoner lodged three years ago, and to whom she had referred his lordship, as authority as to the identity of the boy, had lately seen the child, and described him as much prettier than the one she had with her. He could not trace any resemblance between the two children; and a man who accompanied Osborne, and who lodged in his house at the same time, gave evidence of a stronger nature to the same effect. Mr. Bowie did not think the boy was quite four years old, an opinion in which Dr. Addis concurred. Mr. Payne submitted that the strong statements above recited would be considerably strengthened if the party mentioned by a clergyman at Chichester happened to be the prisoner. That rev. gentleman wrote that about two years ago he buried a little boy for a woman answering the description of the prisoner, and that that boy, if he had lived, would now have been about four years of age. If the boy who had been buried was the prisoner's, there was great additional ground for the suspicion that she supplied her child's place with the attractive infant to whom she was so grateful a contrast.—The prisoner admitted being at Chichester, but said she had not buried a child there.—After some further evidence the prisoner was again remanded.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the final examination of *White* and *Youngs*, the captain and mate of the ship *Native*, bound from London to Limerick, with a cargo of teas, sugars, coffee, tobacco, and spices, which was plundered and sunk, the prisoners were brought up in the custody of John Forrester. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared as counsel, and Mr. Allan, of the Old Jewry, attended as solicitor, to the Indemnity Mutual Assurance Company. The prisoners were undefended. Mr. Clarkson called two very important witnesses, whose evidence completely established the charge against the prisoners of having plundered and sunk the vessel.—The prisoners were then fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.



DESTRUCTION OF POINTE-A-PITRE.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES AT GUADALOUPE.

The annexed representation of the destruction of Pointe-à-Pitre, by the terrific earthquake which visited the island of Guadeloupe on the 8th of February last, has been derived from the information of M. Lemourier de la Croix, who was, for ten years, located as surveyor of buildings at Pointe-à-Pitre, and who, accordingly, must be well qualified to furnish these illustrative details of the melancholy spectacle. Accounts of the catastrophe will be found in our papers of March 18 and April 15.

Pointe-à-Pitre, or St. Louis, the capital of the island, stands or rather stood, on Grand Terre, at the south entrance of the Rivière Salée. The harbour is sheltered, and the anchorage good. The town was originally built in 1763, but in 1780 was reduced to ashes by fire. The town was soon rebuilt, with regularity and elegance, and soon became the most flourishing commercial station of the French colonies in the Antilles. It appears, however, to have fallen in the earthquake, as if from a thunder stroke; and fires breaking out at various points, completed the work of destruction and death. From the immense gaps burst forth torrents of water, flames, and smoke, which engulfed more than 2000 victims. The loss of merchandise is estimated at £30,000,000, and the other property at £40,000,000. In recounting the details of destruction, it is feelingly stated in the French papers, that it will require some years to rebuild a town of 900 elegant stone mansions, vast warehouses, and public edifices, such as have been destroyed by the recent earthquake.

The scene of the engraving is one of as frightful desolation as the pencil of the artist ever illustrated. The over-toppling buildings on the one side, the devastating flames on the other, and the terrified people rushing to escape from the chaos in a few boats, some of which are overcrowded with the sufferers, make up, indeed, a heart-rending spectacle. As a contrast to this scene of turmoil and woe, the second engraving shows the great road of Pointe-à-Pitre, with a portion of the town before the disaster, and the smoking Souffrière in the distance. In the short space of sixty-six seconds, how the serenity of this scene of beautiful nature changed to a carnival of terror and destruction! Nor did the destroyer stop here, for by the *Weekly (New York) Herald*, April 1, we learn from Capt. Smith, of the schooner Francis Cannady, just arrived, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadeloupe, on the 3rd of March. At the time, the captain of a vessel off the north point of the island stated that it shook his vessel with such severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Pointe-à-Pitre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

Meanwhile the call of the Governor of Guadeloupe for succour to the afflicted population has been munificently responded to throughout France. The Government have voted 2,500,000 francs towards the

aid of the sufferers; well-organised subscriptions have been commenced in every department; and in Paris ingenuity has been ceaselessly exercised in the charitable work; even the fair fingers of royalty have been emulous in the sacred cause. Nor has the practical benevolence of England been withheld, but freely and liberally ex-

ercised in the pure spirit of Christian charity; a large sum has been raised for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and in aid of the restoration of the ruined churches, chapels, and school-houses; the list being headed by her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, each of whom has contributed the munificent sum of £500.



GUADALOUPE.

COUNT MOLE.

Louis Mathieu Molé was born in 1780. At the commencement of the Revolution he emigrated with his father, but returning to France without permission they were arrested; the father died on the scaffold, and young Molé was set at liberty. Although threatened with death, Molé refused divulging the secret residence of his mother, his sister, and the Marchioness of Lamoignon, his grandmother. Not feeling in security in France Molé and his family retired into Switzerland, and from thence to England. At the death of Robespierre he re-entered France.

In 1806 Molé was named by Napoleon auditor to the Council of State, and in 1807 he was raised to a seat at the board, and created a Count of the empire. Molé was held in great estimation by Napoleon, and in 1813 was named Minister of Justice. On the fall of Napoleon he accompanied Marie Louise to Blois, and remained in retirement during the first Restoration; at the same time he signed, as one of the members of the municipality of the Seine, an address to Louis XVIII., in which was a violent attack on Napoleon.

On the return of Napoleon from the island of Elba, Molé resumed his place as Director of Bridges and Highways, but refused signing the declaration of the 25th of May, separating the family of the Bourbons for ever from the throne of France. After the battle of Waterloo Molé was confirmed in his appointment by Louis XVIII., who, at the same time, created him a Peer of France.

In the month of August, 1817, he was named Minister of Marine, but was obliged to retire at the end of the first session. In 1820 he separated himself from the Ultra-Royalists; in 1822 took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, during the administration of M. Villèle, on the benches of the Opposition.

The 7th of August, 1830, on the first ministry named by Louis Philippe, Molé took the department for Foreign Affairs, and assured Europe of his determination to preserve peace; he at the same time laid down the principle of non-intervention, and Talleyrand proposed the Quadruple Alliance. Molé remained only three months in office, and was replaced by M. Sebastiani. In the month of September, 1833, Molé formed an administration with Guizot, but was driven from office by Thiers and Soult.

On the 15th of April, 1837, M. Molé formed an administration which lasted two years; but Guizot having formed a coalition with



COUNT MOLE.

the Radicals, the Doctrinaires, and the Legitimists, he was again forced to retire.

Count Molé is considered a truly honest man, of good judgment, but not possessing sufficient nerve or firmness of character for days of trouble; his language is good but not fluent, and carries not conviction with it. Molé is a firm Aristocrat, and labours hard to give it consideration.

Count Molé is now the rival of M. Guizot, and should the latter retire from office there is little doubt the Count will be called on to form a Conservative Peace administration—it will be a change of men, not measures.

IRISH CENSUS FOR 1841.—The census, which was simultaneously taken in every parish in Ireland on a given day in 1841, and which has occupied a considerable staff in its preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The exact amount of the population, rated according to sex and age—the diseases which are most prevalent and fatal—the number of insane persons under restraint—with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy. The following is a return of the population:—

	Males.	Females.
Leinster	963,747	1,009,984
Munster	1,186,190	1,209,971
Connaught.....	707,884	711,072
Ulster	1,161,846	1,224,579
	4,019,667	4,155,606
Total Population	8,175,273	
In 1821 the population was	6,801,827	
In 1831 it was	7,767,401	
In 1841 it was	8,175,273	

Increase between 1821 and 1831

Increase between 1831 and 1841

From this it appears that the increase during the ten years up to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the ten years preceding. This extremely reduced rate of increase is a very remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there has been a very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland. The increase in England, during the ten years from 1831 to 1841, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831. The increase in Ireland, during the same ten years, was 407,872, which was little more than one-twentieth of the population of 1831. The increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1, as compared with Ireland. This is the first time that Ireland has shown a less degree of increase than England.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

Dunstable, one of the principal market-towns of the county of Bedford, and situate at its southern extremity, was, in very early times, a place of considerable importance. Indeed, its situation at the point of contact of the Iknald and Watling-streets would denote its ancient importance, were there no existing relics of its former greatness. The venerable pile represented in the engraving is, however, of a period long subsequent to the early British and Roman epochs, when the above streets or roads were constructed by our ancestors, or adapted by their conquerors. It shows all that remains of a priory for Black Canons, founded by King Henry I. in the latter part of his reign, and exhibits the Norman intermingled with the early English style of architecture.

The entire church was in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported on four lofty arches, with clustered columns and hexagonal capitals; of these a portion remains at the western end. In its pristine state, the church must have been a magnificent structure. At the dissolution, the gross revenue of the priory was £402 14s. 7d., and the clear revenue £344 13s. 3d. per annum. Henry VIII. is stated to have intended the church for a cathedral, and Dr. Day for the bishop; and this design being abandoned, it is probable that a considerable part of the edifice was demolished, as the portion now standing reaches only from the western door to the choir entrance, and consists of the nave and two side aisles, about forty yards in length. The nave is supported on each side upon six circular and lofty arches; the arches of the upper windows are also circular, as well as the groined arches at the east end, which is walled up. Over the western entrance is a beautifully constructed stone roof, formed by four pointed arches, supported on clustered columns; beneath it is a richly-carved wooden screen, with an oaken roof, embellished with knots of flowers, &c., and the beams are supported by angels, horizontally and perpendicularly. About the church are several grotesque heads and figures, sculptured in stone.

The western doorway presents a singular intermixture of circular and pointed arches, and elaborate embellishment. On each side of the greater doorway are four columns, with Norman capitals, whence spring five varieties of mouldings: the outermost consists of bold zigzag; the second has angels and foliage in alternate ovals; the third, beasts' heads and foliage; the fourth, a spread-eagle, with the signs of the zodiac, of which Pisces and Capricorn remain; the fifth, flowers, &c. On the capitals of the columns are sculptured David playing the harp, a bishop in pontificalibus, and other figures. The lesser doorway has seven mouldings on five columns, exclusive of the innermost moulding, composed of roses, interlaced-work, and nail-headed quatrefoils. The moulding of the arch between the two doorways is half zig-zag and half straight; and the interlaced arches within it rest on grotesquely-sculptured capitals. The space over the small doorway is embellished with flowers in compartments. Above the large doorway are three rows of flattened arches, the first having pedestals for statues; and beneath the main arch are three ornamented niches.



DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

The tower is attached to the north-west angle of the edifice, and has two rows of vacant niches. Originally there was on the opposite side a corresponding tower. According to the "Chronicle of Dunstable," two towers fell in the year 1221, and destroyed the prior's hall and part of the church. The body was repaired in 1273, chiefly at the expense of one Henry Chedde. Stone coffins have been dug up, at various times, on the site of the eastern part of the church; and in 1745 one was found containing a skeleton, nearly entire, with a glass urn, &c.

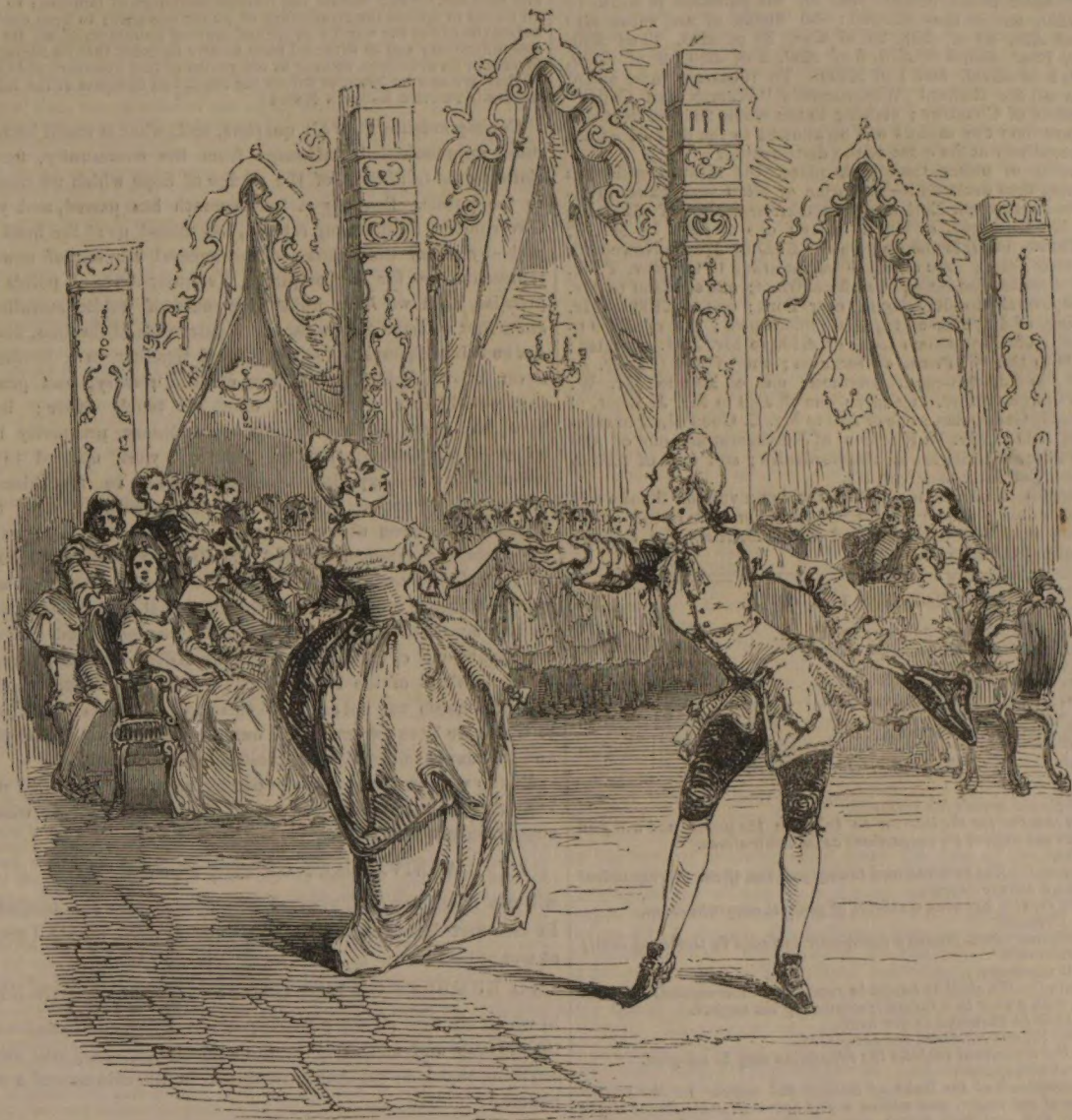
The church is rich in monuments. In the middle aisle was formerly a large black slab, inscribed with an epitaph so quaint and ambiguous as to have given rise to the tradition of one woman having had nineteen children at five births. The edifice is now the parish church of Dunstable. Over the altar is a large painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, which, with the communion-plate and a rich pulpit-cloth, was presented to the parish by two sisters, in the year 1720. In this church there was formerly a fraternity of St. John the Baptist, to whom is said to have been presented, about 1514, a very richly-embroidered altar-cloth, an early and very beautiful specimen of needlework, stated to have retained its freshness for two centuries.

The eastern part of the chancel is raised upon two steps, and was originally the choir; the ancient stalls remain, and under each seat (visible when turned up for kneeling to prayer) are some caricature carvings, supposed to ridicule the Black Friars of a convent founded at Dunstable in 1259, and held by the prior and canons to be intruders!

Such is the church of Dunstable, a fragment of the magnificent priory, yet one of the finest specimens of our early architecture that time and the great despoiler, man, have spared for the admiration of our age. The spring of piety which rose with this noble foundation has "welled forth away" to our times; for there are in the parish a richly-endowed charity school, besides almshouses for widows and unmarried gentlewomen.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Among our notices of this season's brilliant performances at her Majesty's Theatre our readers will have observed a mention of a very beautiful feature of that department which is sacred to the muse of dancing, in a revival of the graceful "minuet de la cour" of the days of Louis XIV., which has not been danced upon our Anglo-Italian stage since the time of the celebrated Vestris and Milaine until our present tasteful *entrepreneur* confided it to the charming execution of Ellsler and Dumilâtre—the one *en cavalier*, the other as lady of the court. A few days back this minuet was again introduced, we believe for the last time, and our artist has here represented it for "those who love the dance." It is picturesque enough



THE MINUET DE LA COUR.

to see the sprightly Ellsler, with her powdered hair and cavalier costume, threading the graceful mazes of the minuet with a "dame de la cour" of the first water of the fashion of the day, and present-

ing a lovely contrast to her enchanted partner. Those who would enjoy the scene, however, in its more animated reality, should have gone to worship Terpsichore before our Italian stage.



ART UNION OF LONDON.—DRAWING PRIZES.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the drawing of prizes in the Art Union, a most crowded auditory assembled at Drury-lane Theatre on the occasion. The Marquis of Northampton, in consequence of the lamented decease of the late Duke of Sussex, presided. Mr. Godwin then, at the request of his lordship, read

the report, which stated, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the various descriptions of opposition which had been set up against the Art Union, the subscription for the present year amounted to £12,338 11s. Last year 269 pictures and one piece of sculpture had been purchased at a cost of £10,036 9s., being

£1136 9s. more than the amount apportioned by the society. The amount set apart in the present year for the purchase of works of art is £3000, and is thus allotted:—50 works of art, value £10 each; 30 of £15, 40 of £20, 28 of £25, 23 of £30, 18 of £40, 12 of £50, 10 of £60, 8 of £70, 6 of £80, 5 of £100, 2 of £150, 2 of £200, 1 of £300, and 1 of £400. To these are to be added 20 bronzes of Sir Richard Westmacott's "Nymph and Child," and 30 medals of Chantrey; making in the whole 286 works of fine art. To save time the medals will be allotted to the first 30 names drawn consecutively at the close of the distribution.

The drawing of prizes then took place, the most conspicuous amounts being thus declared:—The prize of £400 was drawn in favour of Mr. J. Harman, Earl-street, Blackfriars; that of £300 was gained by Mr. C. Legge, of Bermondsey; one of £200 by Mr. T. Stone, of Thame, in Oxfordshire; one of £200 by Mr. J. Newcomb, of Upton, near Eton; one of £150 was awarded to the Rev. T. H. Russell, of Printing-house-square, Blackfriars; one of £150 to Mr. C. A. Darley, of Burtonfield-house, near York; one of £100 to Mr. H. J. Aveling, of Bayham-cottages, Camden-town; one of £100 to Mr. Marshall, of Cheltenham; one of £100 to Mr. J. J. Bywater; one of £100 to Dr. W. Price, of Swansea; one of £100 to Mr. A. Weekes, of the London-road, Brighton; one of £80 to Mr. W. Horsley, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly; one of £80 to Mr. J. Kent, of Trafalgar-road, Greenwich; one of £80 to Mr. C. Goodall, of Maidavale; one of £80 to Mr. N. Freeman, of Northampton; one of £80 to Dr. E. James, of Kingtown, Herefordshire; and one of £80 to Miss Atkinson, of Jermyn-street, &c.

At the conclusion of the business of the day a vote of thanks was given to the noble marquis for his impartial conduct in the chair, which having been duly acknowledged by his lordship, the vast assemblage quitted the theatre.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 30.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
TUESDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—
THURSDAY, 4.—Serapapatam taken, 1799.
FRIDAY, 5.—Buonsaparte died, 1821.
SATURDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Caduceus" should consult his bookseller.
"Regalis" is thanked for the interest he takes in the paper, and will find that he shall not neglect his suggestions as to illustrations.
"R. H."—Yes.
"A Poor Aspirer."—One hundred and twenty guineas, if our correspondent has not taken a college degree.
"W. S."—The reprint has been a subject of general congratulation.
"T. G. E."—Declined.
"T. H."—Two pence extra franks a newspaper to India by Overland Mail; free, if by Falmouth.
"R. T."—It is necessary.
"C. E."—Dublin.—We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's communication, with a view to a future treatment of the subject.
"A Rower" shall be answered in our next.
"H. S."—Wait till our machines are completed.
"H. C. B."—For occasional subjects the suggestion may be adopted.
"R. D. E."—It will appear.
"C. H."—The portrait of the Duke of Sussex did appear in the second early edition of our paper, and within a few hours after his Royal Highness's death, and certainly before any advertisement appeared in the newspapers. The portrait had been previously expressly engraved for this journal, and appeared in No. 23.
"H. C. D."—Our correspondent's letter is one among the many which weekly afford us peculiar gratification. We thank him also for his suggestions, but value his approval still more.
Our rebuke both to publisher and author ought to have been sufficient. Unquestionably, nothing could purchase an opinion in this journal, and we are sure that the possibility of such a degradation cannot apply (but with very rare exceptions) to the London press.
"C. N. B."—Banbury.—We fear the subject will not sufficiently interest our general readers.
"Francis,"—Dorchester.—It is allowable.
"T. D."—Thanks, but declined.
"D. B."—will find himself gratified in both instances.
"F. L. S."—Nottingham.—We have not space for the well-written and well-intended verses; but we thank our correspondent for his general interest in our behalf.
"B."—Thanks.
"Twite."—From time to time they will be given.
"M. G."—We have so many "constant readers," that we are constantly puzzling them with their own identity.
"R. R. H."—Inquire at Mr. Murray's for the article in the "Quarterly Review" on the subject.
"Alfred Barton."—We do not know the address.
"W. F. A."—Our military readers will have their share of class illustration.
"A Freemason."—His suggestion is under serious consideration.
"J. W."—We will endeavour to meet the objection.
"W. T. D."—We are obliged to reject.
"T. D."—Chichester.—Declined.
"N. R."—Thanks for the hints.
"M. A. C."—Stowmarket.—Consult a solicitor.
"Kee-shin."—We can good-humouredly afford to laugh at the notion which our correspondent entertains, that one blow-up deserves another.
"Rara Avis."—Declined.
Chess.—"W. W."—Glasgow.—The variation in the problem is good, but as it comes to the same situation at the second move of the white, we cannot again insert it.
"Amateur" and "T. W. W."—See the solution in last week's paper.
"T. W. M."—Hereford.—The problem, No. 19, is quite correct; you play at the 2nd move of white the Q B P to the Q 6th square, taking black pawn en passant.
"T. J. Fennell."—Referred to our chess correspondent.
"S. G. S."—accepts the challenge of "H. C. S." to a game at chess by post. Address, post-office, 98, Oxford-street.
"J. R. J."—Submitted to our chess contributor.
A variety of chess answers in our next.
"C. F. G."—The portrait shall be returned; but we will review the work referred to, if it be forwarded to us.
"J. B."—Brompton.—As the beauty of the proposed subject depends entirely upon colour, we cannot avail ourselves of the illustration.
"J. W. X."—The price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is 6d. per week; 6s. 6d. per quarter; £1 6s. per annum. This will answer several other inquiries.
"Clericus."—We will endeavour to answer next week.
"C. F. Bray."—Mr. Wordsworth's residence is at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland.
"G. T."—Leeds.—Canvass. We do not answer gambling questions.
"Anti-Corn-law."—Leeds.—A portrait of Mr. Cobden appeared in our No. 8.
"E. N. R."—The subjects are too antiquated.
"Shade of Bacon."—Our correspondent's suggestion is well-intentioned, but our journal is not the vehicle for dictation.
"J. M."—We are compelled, to supply our demand, to have duplicate forms of our journal. New machines are in course of construction, which will obviate this necessity.
The Miner's Safety Lamp is under consideration.
"A. G."—Thanks. The Greek Church next week. The request will, with pleasure, be complied with.

All our friends would oblige by writing us as briefly and clearly as possible; to read through a long and ill-written communication takes up too much of our time.

The price of the Cover for binding the first volume is Three Shillings. Portfolios for preserving the numbers as they are published may be had at Four Shillings each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

On the 14th of May, 1842, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS made its first appearance, with an amount of promise to the public which it has since carefully endeavoured to fulfil. At the conclusion of an address couched in sanguine terms it thus saluted its (then future) readers:—

Here we make our bow, determined to pursue our great experiment with

boldness; to associate its principle with a purity of tone that may secure and hold fast for our journal the fearless patronage of families; to seek in all things to uphold the great cause of public morality; to keep continually before the eye of the world a living and moving panorama of all its actions and influences; and to withhold from society no point that its literature can furnish or its art adorn, so long as the genius of that literature and the spirit of that art can be brought within the reach and compass of the Editors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Correspondence from all quarters, and, what is much better, the most unprecedented patronage from the community, form our claim to the fulfilment of the pledge of hope which we then made to the public. Scarcely a twelvemonth has passed, and yet the Government, by its stamp returns, has placed us at the head of the poll—by many thousands—in the general election of newspaper representatives for the empire. We trust, above all points of our promise, that we have upheld the cause of public morality; we know that we have thus secured the patronage of families, and that Art and Intelligence have been linked together in a brotherhood never known before. We have crushed rivalry, and provoked envy—without a wish or an effort to touch either; but we have so exceeded the bounds of ordinary prosperity in the midst of opposition, that we were last week obliged to have recourse to an experiment unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press. We have not condescended to reply to any attacks made upon us, on the score of perhaps natural jealousy, by journals accustomed to head the stamp returns until we outstripped them; but we now simply announce the fact that we this week commence a double establishment—that we print our journal twice over—that we have two sets of engravings—and that those who doubt our circulation may see two different machines working those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which the one impression was not adequate to supply. This is the expedient to which we have recourse until our new machines are completed, and this expedient settles the question of our demand.

But as we commenced this notice by recording the birth of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, so do we conclude it with the announcement that the

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION

will not only now (but always) be attended with due celebration. In this first instance, and on the 20th of May, we shall produce at one publication

TWO NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

in which all that we have ever promised will be exceeded—while the novelty and attraction of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper.

We have this week to congratulate our readers upon the birth of a Princess—of another scion of that royal stock which has so completely won upon the affections of the people, in the persons of our loved Sovereign Victoria and of her much-respected consort. What ever increases the happiness of our Queen must add to that of her subjects; and thus it is that a general rejoicing fills the heart of society whenever any fresh affections are awakened in her bosom who can shed maternal love so gracefully, not only upon her beautiful children, but upon all the land she sways. It often happens by the unerring will of Heaven,

That bitter Sorrow's sad alloy
Comes chastened by some touch of joy;

and thus in the fulfilment of her human destiny has our royal mistress had the grief which may have bowed her spirit over her uncle's melancholy death softened by the sweet and happy pride which a young mother must ever experience in the birth of a child. So does the congratulation of the country upon the glad event blend with its condolence over the gloomy; so does the cry of mourning come half-stifled by the hand of joy. And while all respect the memory of the illustrious duke who has departed, and the affectionate sorrow of his royal niece, their Queen, yet they breathe still deeper aspirations for the future happiness of the little stranger she has brought them, and breathe a fervent prayer for the mother and her new-born child.

It is with very sincere gratification that we extract the following paragraph from the daily journals:—"On Sunday afternoon the open-air preachers commenced their season campaign in the Regent's Park. One gentleman, who had taken up snug quarters under a capacious tree, commenced the display, when he was unceremoniously consigned to the tender mercies of a police officer, who conducted him to the station-house. Another lecturer was about to address an assembly in the course of the evening, but, happening to hear of the fate of his predecessor, he speedily decamped without delivering his intended exhortation. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have ordered such proceedings to be taken in order to put an end to the revolting and blasphemous discussions which prevailed to so great an extent during the last summer." This is as it should be, and the authorities deserve every approbation for their alacrity in thus repressing and putting down one of the most disgusting nuisances that ever offended the decency and feelings of society. At periods of every sabbath, during the last summer, itinerant brawlers would infest the broad public walks—congregations around them—crowds of the curious, whom they endeavoured to deprave with violent blasphemies—loud and careless profanations of the most sacred names—horrible pernicious political doctrines—attacks upon peace and order—loathful adjurations and hollow mockeries of prayer, which alternately produced discord, derision, and disgust. These exhibitions had, in fact, assumed an aspect almost alarming—they tended to the spread of vice—they interfered with the harmless cheerfulness of the sabbath-evening walk of the humbler classes—they disturbed the minds of weak listeners—they sickened the serious and right-thinking with ineffable disgust—and they made points of rendezvous for thieves and pick-pockets, hardly more criminal or less respectable than the itinerant vagabonds themselves. They are now, however, so far as the parks of the metropolis are concerned, deterred from the pursuit of their impious calling; and we hope that public authorities generally will extend the sphere of this useful prohibition to all parts of the country in which such a wicked style of open-air lecturing as that which has been too long suffered to obtain in London may be henceforth discovered to prevail.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the newly-consecrated Chapel-royal of Buckingham Palace, upon which solemn occasion the Bishop of Landaff preached the sermon. After luncheon the Queen walked in the private garden of the palace, with Prince Albert, for more than an hour, without any appearance of fatigue. There were no guests at the royal table that day, and the Queen retired at the customary hour.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Duchess of Gloucester, who received visits of congratulation from the several members of the royal family.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained the following notification:—"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, April 22.—Notice is hereby given that the Levee intended to be held by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next, is postponed to Wednesday, the 17th of May next, at two o'clock."

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The report that has gone the round of the papers, of his Royal Highness's appointment as colonel on the staff in the Ionian Islands, is premature, if not unfounded.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday, April 25, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. P. P. Mosley, Major William Fawcner Chetwynd, late of the Life Guards, second son of the late Sir George and brother of the present Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

A licence for the marriage of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., with the Lady Louisa Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull, was taken out on Tuesday. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe is in his 21st year, and the Lady Louisa Hay is not yet eighteen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SHERIFFS' FUND.—On Tuesday a meeting of the president, vice-president, and friends of the Sheriffs' Fund, the object of which is to afford assistance to criminals who have undergone their period of punishment, in order that they may be enabled to be placed in situations to obtain a livelihood, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of electing a trustee, and on other business connected with the charity. Mr. Sheriff Hooper having been appointed trustee, Mr. Wire said that their stock amounted to £8000, and that, with a little more assistance, they would be able to accomplish great benefit. The meeting then separated.

DISCOVERY OF MR. BUSFIELD FERRAND'S BODY.—At two o'clock on Thursday morning four men, heaving ballast in the Thames, drew up the body of a gentleman, upon whom papers were found, sufficient to identify it as the body of the late Mr. Busfield Ferrand. Decomposition had taken place in a much less degree than might have been expected. Upon shipping the body no marks of violence appeared. The head had evidently received severe contusions, but none of them were indicative of any circumstance leading to the conclusion that any other than accidental causes had produced the death of the gentleman. The body now lies at the Abbey Arms, Plaistow, Essex. The same evening, at five o'clock, Mr. Lewis, coroner for the western division of the county of Essex, held an inquest at Plaistow, on the body of the deceased, but no new facts were elicited. Several witnesses having been examined, the coroner addressed the jury, remarking upon the evidence, and regretting the want of precaution that was evinced by the proprietors of the pier in allowing so dangerous a place to remain so much exposed without lights and without watchmen.—The jury unanimously met the views of the coroner, and returned the following special verdict:—"That the death of Mr. Edmund Ferrand Busfield resulted from accident; but that the jury must express their regret that the owners of the Brunswick Pier should be so regardless of the safety of the public as to have allowed, and do now allow, the pier to be open to the public after nine o'clock at night in perfect darkness, so that any person may walk upon it, at the risk of his life; and they (the jury) hope that in future it will be lighted and watched, or that the gates will be constantly kept closed after dark."

On Wednesday last a large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic chapel attached to the convent called "of our Lady of Mercy," situate in Parker's-row, Bermondsey, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil by two young ladies, named Miss Cuddon and Miss Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family residing at Bungay, Suffolk. The ceremonies were of the usual imposing character.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of this benevolent institution was held, on Wednesday last, at the London Tavern, when Sir George Murray presided. The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts given, the statistical business of the evening commenced by Sir George Murray giving a most clear and lucid statement of the objects of the society, and the immense benefits which it had already conferred upon the poorer inhabitants of the maritime towns of this country. Amongst the list of subscriptions we heard the names of Prince Albert, £50; the gallant chairman, who contributed a donation of 21 guineas; W. Heathcote, Esq., £30; G. Byng, Esq., M.P., £10; G. H. Foster, Esq., £30; Lord Dartmouth, £10; Lawrence Sullivan, Esq., £20; G. Curtis, Esq., £12; G. Hubbard, Esq., £10, &c. &c. On retiring from the chair Sir George Murray was again cheered, and appeared much gratified by his hearty reception.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday an extraordinary general court of the governors of this corporation was held at the institution in Crane-court, Fleet-street, James Nisbet, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the society, and the election of seven poor persons, natives of Scotland, and 70 years of age and upwards, to receive pensions of £10 per annum. The business of the day having been concluded, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

NEWSPAPER PRESS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members of the above institution was held on Saturday, at the office of the society, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, and for the election of officers. The report stated that a considerable reduction had been effected in the management of the affairs of the institution, and that the annual income of the association, beyond the expenditure, was £120. The report further set forth, that as there were no claimants on the funds of the society, the directors had determined to postpone for another year the celebration by a public festival of the anniversary of the association; and it further added, that at no former period were the funds of the society in a more healthful condition. We understand the amount invested in Government securities, in favour of the association, is upwards of £1200.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—Notwithstanding the anxiety of the law officers of the Crown to bring to justice the perpetrators of these nefarious public frauds, it appears that the smugglers are quite too clever for even the myrmidons of the Sheriffs' office. It will be remembered that in an action at the suit of the Crown, tried before the Under-sheriff last week, a verdict for £5235 was found against Messrs. Videll and Crewell, glove-dealers, in the Old Jewry; but, on an execution being issued, it was found that all the goods had been removed, and nearly all the cash drawn from the banker's. The sum of £67 only was recovered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, April 25.—The Lord Hawksbury, Spencer, from Falmouth to Shoreham which sunk at the Motherbank on the 5th inst., has been raised and towed into the harbour.

WYOMOUTH, April 24.—The bark Empress, of Yarmouth, N.S., with loss of foremast, and much disabled, was spoken off Portland, having been in contact off the Start on the 22nd inst., with the French bark Charles, from Granville to St. Martin; the latter is supposed to have gone down with all hands, except a boy, who got on board the Empress.

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Peterhead, dated April 23:—"Early this morning (Sunday), the sloop Mary and Isabella, belonging to Leith, bound from Sunderland for the Morsy Frith, with a cargo of lime, when off Beuchaness Light, about eight miles, took fire, and was completely destroyed. The captain and crew escaped in the sloop's boat. The vessel was partially insured."

FREEMASONS' GRAND LODGE.—An especial grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England was held on Tuesday, precisely at four o'clock, the Earl of Zetland, pro-grand master; and the grand lodge met in unusual numbers to record the death of the M. W. Grand Master, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The proceedings were confined to the recording of the death of his late Royal Highness; and a resolution to that effect, read by Lord Zetland, to be entered on the minutes, was passed. The grand lodge presented the appearance of a tomb—all was funereal. The magnificent dresses of the grand officers were covered with crape; all the brethren were in deep mourning, with black gloves; the almost regal pomp of the throne, &c., was exchanged for the gloom of the grave. Among those present were—Earls Zetland and Howe; Lords Ingestre and Worsley; Hon. H. Fitzroy; Colonels Baillie and Tynte; Drs. Moore, Granville, and Crucefix; Brothers Dobie, Shaw, Harmer, Acklam (W. M. Grand Stewards' Lodge), and about 300 members of grand lodge. The grand lodge then adjourned.

MR. BRUNEL.—The *Bristol Gazette* contains the following paragraph in reference to Mr. Brunel, the engineer:—"It is with deep regret we have to state that the valuable life of this talented engineer has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by sleight of hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and vice versa, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Sir B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon, to be performed yesterday; the result has not, to the great regret of his numerous friends in this city, been received when we went to press."

EDINBURGH.—FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—In accordance with the sentence of a court-martial held in Edinburgh some time ago, one of the soldiers belonging to the company of the 68th regiment, at present stationed in the barracks there, underwent the punishment of the "cat" last Monday morning. His crime is understood to have been insubordination to one or other of his superior officers, and theft. He was tied up to the halberts at five o'clock in the morning, and was pronounced unable by the surgeon, when he received 100 lashes, to bear any more—200 being the number awarded by the court-martial. He was then conveyed to the hospital, and after his wounds are healed to be drummed from the regiment.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We are happy to be able to state that the Queen is as well as it is possible for any person to be in her Majesty's condition, and that she is rapidly convalescing. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued at the Palace to-day:—"The Queen has slept perfectly well. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on quite favourably."

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Sir William Martins had a meeting, on Thursday, at the Cemetery at Kensal-green, with Mr. Walker, Comptroller of his late Royal Highness's household, and one of his executors. Several officers of the office of Woods and Forests were in attendance at the meeting. The preparations for the lying in state were, on Wednesday, actively proceeded with in the late apartments of the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington Palace. They are of a very substantial character, as it is anticipated that the pressure of persons desirous of having a view of the mournful ceremony will be very great. Barriers will be erected across the Palace avenue, near to the small gate leading into Kensington-gardens, beyond which carriages will not be permitted to pass. Other barriers will also be placed across the open space in front of the entrance to the Clock Court, and at all other points where they are considered necessary. A detachment of the Artillery Company will attend at the Kensal-green Cemetery, to fire minute guns, from six-pounders, on a signal given at the time the funeral cortege moves from Kensington Palace. We believe it is not yet finally settled whether the funeral will take place on Wednesday or Thursday next. The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, had a long interview with Sir James Graham, at the Home-office, Friday morning, on the subject. The noble lord also had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence, in Whitehall-gardens.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.—In consequence of the demise of the Duke of Sussex, the annual banquet given by his Excellency Count Ste. Aulaire, to celebrate the birthday of the King of the French, will not take place on Monday next. And also an evening *fete*, of more than usual attractions, which had been some time in preparation, is postponed.

THE THRONE OF IRELAND.—It is very doubtful whether Sir Augustus d'Este is not the next lawful heir to the throne of Ireland after the descendants of the late Duke of Kent and the present King of Hanover, and to the throne of Hanover after the present royal family. Mr. O'Connell, whose opinion as an Irish lawyer is entitled to great respect, has given it as his opinion that Sir Augustus d'Este is legitimate in Ireland, the Royal Marriage Act having never received the assent of the Irish Parliament, and there is every reason to believe that he is equally so in Hanover.

The launch of the Royal Steam Yacht Victoria and Albert took place at Pembroke Dockyard on Wednesday last in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Cawdor, at the express desire of her Majesty, and precisely at half-past three o'clock the last supporter was knocked away, and the Victoria and Albert glided gently and gracefully into the water, amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The dockyard band, which was in attendance, then struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately ten thousand voices joined in singing the national anthem. Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence is the officer who is appointed to command her, and the officers and crew of the Royal George will be turned over to her. Previously to the launch another interesting and gratifying ceremony was performed, in the laying the foundation-stone of a subscription school, for the education of 400 poor girls and boys.

Yesterday the river presented a very bustling and animated appearance, in consequence of the arrival of a large fleet of vessels from foreign ports. Two arrived in the West India docks from China; and in the St. Katharine's docks there arrived two from Havannah, one from Tobago, one from Africa, one from Palermo, one from Bahia, one from Oporto, one from Zante, and one from Marseilles.

THE AERIAL MACHINE HUMBLED.—The Glasgow *Constitutional* says, that the account which the *Atlas* gave, and others of our metropolitan contemporaries adopted, without any apparent doubt as to its authenticity, of Professor Geoll's late flight in one of the aerial machines from a hill near Glasgow, is neither more nor less than an "April-fool" *jeu d'esprit*!

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, an address to her Majesty of congratulation on the birth of the princess, and condolence on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, was unanimously voted.

FACTORIES (EDUCATION) BILL.—A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Marylebone was held on Wednesday evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, Rev. Dr. Piquot in the chair, to petition Parliament against the Educational clauses of the Factories Bill.

MURDERS AT SUNDERLAND BY A MANIAC.—APRIL 25.—This morning intense excitement was caused in the town by a report that two murders had been committed during the night by a person who had escaped from the lunatic asylum near Gateshead. The report proved too true. It appears that William Ferry, a man confined in a lunatic asylum the last two years, contrived to make his escape on Saturday, and, to elude the vigilance of his keepers, he kept out of the way, by going round the country. On arriving at his house, in Monkwearmouth, he found that the keepers had arrived before him, and to escape them he concealed himself in a boat lying near the house, and adjoining the harbour. After the keepers had gone he went home, and remained there with his family until the perpetration of the deed, which took place during one of his frantic fits of madness, shortly after midnight. The alarm was first given by a boy, who lived in a part of the house, running into the street and shouting that Ferry was murdering his daughter; but before any person could reach his room the wretched maniac had sacrificed his unhappy wife and daughter. He killed the latter by beating her over the head, in a horrible manner, with a wooden vessel called a skeel, used for carrying water, and he next killed his wife, by beating her with a poker, and bruising her in such a manner as no person but a maniac could have done. He was soon taken into custody, to await the result of the inquest, which was held before J. M. Favell, Esq. The principal witness against the father was a little boy, a son of the murderer, only about five years old, who providentially escaped, and witnessed the horrible deaths of his mother and sister. The jury, after hearing the whole of the evidence, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against William Ferry."

FOREIGN.

The French funds fell considerably on Thursday, owing to heavy sales made, it was said, by the house of Rothschild, and to an expectation that Government would feel obliged, in order to meet the vast expenditure required for various public objects, to issue a great portion, if not the entire, of the 300,000,000 of the last loan of 450,000,000, which it had reserved.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the Hamburg schooner Hector, Strand, master, arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, from Port-au-Prince, after a quick passage of 30 days, having sailed on the 27th ult., we learn that perfect tranquillity existed in that city up to that period. The Patriot army, consisting of about 14,000 men, in two divisions, and under the command of Generals Riviere and Lazaarre, had entered Port-au-Prince, Boyer, on his departure in the British brig of war Scylla, took no more specie with him among all his family than 50,000 dollars. A decree had been issued denouncing Boyer as a traitor to his country. The decree also denounces as traitors J. B. Ingrain, A. B. Ardouin, C. C. Ardouin, J. J. V. Poil, J. M. Borgella, J. B. Riche, and L. M. S. Villevalleix. Of these, Borgella and Riche had been captured; the remainder had gone to Jamaica in British ships. Twenty-five persons were elected to act as a provisional committee. The presidential chair had been offered to Herrard, and to several of the other leaders, as a preliminary; but they had individually refused to accept the office. H.M.S. the Fair Rosamond remained with L'Oreste French brig of war; the Volage or Warspite was going in when she came out.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Sunday night last, a few minutes past nine o'clock, a boat containing seven persons came in collision with a Greenwich steam-vessel, called the Royal Tar, belonging to the old Greenwich Steamboat Company, by which three persons perished. It appears that the steamer, which was commanded by a waterman, named Blacketer, had just left London-bridge Wharf, but without any passengers on board, on her way to Greenwich, and was passing the Newcastle tier of vessels, off the Tower, when a boat, containing a waterman's apprentice, named Charles Ayres, five young men, and a female, shot out from between the tiers, and a person called out "Port your helm." Mr. Blacketer immediately did so, and said "Port it is!" and believed that the boat was being skilfully managed, and that the person who gave the direction was an experienced waterman; such, however, was not the case, for the boat was rowed in the direction of the Royal Tar, the master of which gave the orders to ease and stop her. This was immediately done, but the boat and the steamer both having considerable way, a collision was inevitable; and before the steamer could well go astern, the boat was capized and the people immersed in the stream. Captain Blacketer immediately jumped off the paddle-box and threw out a rope, which was caught by a youth, and Blacketer got upon the fender-piece and hauled him on board. One of the crew on the opposite side of the steamer saved another person in a similar manner, and a third was picked up by the crew of a Welsh brig, called the Gratitude, now discharging slates, who also recovered some of the boat's gear. A fourth man was saved by the mate of the Ann, of Newcastle, and brought on board the Royal Tar with the other persons taken out of the water, and every attention was paid them by the master and steward. Three others perished, viz., Charles Ayres, a waterman's apprentice, who was in charge of the boat; a young woman, aged 18 years, whose name is said to be Brandell, and whose parents live in Long-alley; and a youth about 18 years of age, who had on a new suit of sailor's clothes and black silk neckerchief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BLACKMAN-STREET.—About half past four o'clock on Monday morning a most destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Lovell, pork-butcher, 82, Blackman-street, Borough, which for a time threatened the destruction of the adjoining houses. The fire was first discovered by a waggoner, who, on passing, observed a terrific light in the second floor, and a glance sufficed to inform him of the cause. He instantly informed police-constable M 52, who having obtained assistance,

aroused the inmates, three females, who had to effect their escape from the rear of the house in a state of nudity. The house was gutted.

LOSS OF A MAIL-BOAT AND FIVE LIVES.—KIRKWALL (ORKNEY), April 10.—The mail-boat at Burray was upset, it is supposed, during the snow storm on Wednesday week last. It delivered the mail at Holme, and was on its return, when, it is conjectured, the tide must have driven it on a small skerry on its way which caused it to capsize, and four men and one woman who were in it found a watery grave. Cries were heard at Lama, and a boat put off, but, from the darkness of the night, nothing could be seen. The ill-fated boat was washed ashore next day (Thursday) at Holme, but no trace of its unfortunate passengers. One of the men had only been married a fortnight, and had his brother-in-law along with him. The lamentable catastrophe has occasioned a gloom in the neighbourhood.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM FOUL AIR.—On Monday morning a deplorable occurrence resulting in the loss of human life, took place on the premises of Mr. Butt, corn-factor, Goswell street, Clerkenwell. It appears that a young man, 21 years of age, named John Smith, in the employ of Mr. Butt, had occasion to descend a very deep well on the premises, for the purpose of cleaning it out. He was let down in a bucket for this purpose, and had been there about five minutes when he was asked by those at the top "if all was right," on which he replied in the affirmative. He was called to a second time, and gave the same answer. Shortly after, on calling to him again, he received no reply, and about a quarter of an hour had elapsed from the time Smith first went down, when a boy was sent down in a bucket, and on reaching the bottom called out that he was, he thought, lying there dead. The boy was instantly raised, and on reaching the surface complained of feeling a sense of stupefaction come over him as he approached the bottom of the well. The body of the unfortunate young man was recovered as speedily as possible, but life was quite extinct.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER AT CAMDEN TOWN.—On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, the neighbourhood of Camden Town was thrown into the utmost consternation, by the following melancholy and distressing circumstance:—Mr. Thomas Hall, upholsterer, of 3, Stucley-terrace, was lying ill in his chamber of brain fever. Being delirious, he attempted self-destruction by endeavouring to leap out of the window, two stories above the shop. His brother happened to be attending on him, and tried to prevent the leap, but was immediately felled to the floor by the unhappy maniac, who speedily accomplished his purpose. He was picked up from the pavement with nothing on but his night-shirt, by one of the workmen of Mr. Gowing, farrier, in whose arms he expired in about three minutes afterwards. The deceased has left a wife, but no family. No pen can describe the grief evinced by the surviving brother, who afterwards stood outside the street door weeping bitterly, and removing several things that were put out for sale, apparently unconscious of what he was doing.

ACCIDENT AT THE READING THEATRE.—A fearful, and we fear, fatal accident occurred on Wednesday week at the Reading Theatre during the performance of the piece, in which Mr. Harrington, an American actor, late of the English Opera House, was performing the part of *Long Tom Coffin*. It appears, in the scene near the end of the second act, where he has to present a pistol to *Captain Boroughcliff*, that it accidentally went off while Mr. Harrington was in the act of drawing it from his belt, and the contents were lodged in the lower part of the abdomen of the unfortunate man, making a frightful wound, through which his intestines protruded. The curtain was instantly dropped, and the injured man was conveyed, without delay, to the hospital, where every possible attention was paid to the emergency of the case, but he remains with little hope of recovery. The theatre has been closed since, and will continue so for some time to come. Mr. Harrington has a wife and large family depending for support upon his exertions. A great deal of culpable negligence prevails in theatres respecting the firearms used in the performances. They are generally old worthless muskets and pistols, of which the locks are so weak and insecure that they are continually liable to go off at half-cock.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last considerable alarm was created in the vicinity of Smithfield, owing to a fire breaking out on premises belonging to Mr. William Alexander Chapman, a pawnbroker, carrying on business at 74, Turmill-street. Fortunately the building was detached, otherwise the most disastrous consequences must have inevitably followed. The engines being well manned the fire was confined to that part of the premises in which it broke out, and a little after eight o'clock it was entirely extinguished; but not before the place in which the fire originated was, with its valuable contents, nearly consumed. Mr. Chapman is insured in the Sun Fire-office. It could not be learned how the fire originated.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information has been given that, on the 19th inst., the Angel public-house, at Henley-on-Thames, was robbed of a £10 bank note, eight guineas and a half-guinea, a double sovereign, three half-sovereigns, and £12 17s. in silver, a number of silver spoons, pair of sugar tongs, a fish slice and other plate, a silver watch chain marked "H. P. H." on one side, and "T. J. H. H." on the other, three gold seals, and various jewellery. The supposed thief was a Jew in appearance, who slept one night in the house, and left behind him a blue silk jacket.

ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at Griffin's Wharf, Tooteney-street, to a man named Henry Smith, 40 years of age. It appears that he was in the act of oiling the cog-wheels of one of the cranes on the wharf, when by some means his left hand was drawn into the machinery, by which it was so dreadfully crushed that, on being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, it was found necessary to amputate the fingers.

NUMEROUS DEATHS BY FIRE.—There were on Wednesday evening no fewer than four bodies of children in the dead-house belonging to the London Hospital, all of whom had died in that institution from the effects of injuries received by their clothes having accidentally caught fire, and at present await a coroner's inquest. Susannah Stones, a female 95 years of age, was brought to the same hospital on Tuesday, burnt so frightfully, by her clothes having been accidentally set on fire, that not the slightest hope was entertained of her recovery; and a child of six years of age, named Baker, was brought there on the same day, from near Ilford, Essex, so shockingly burnt that it was thought she would not survive. So numerous have been the cases of deaths by burning at this hospital that the coroner and juries have frequently suggested the propriety of children left without proper care wearing an outer garment of a woollen texture, which would not be set on fire by a mere spark, as those of a cotton fabric, and generally worn, are.

ACCIDENT FROM WINDOW CLEANING.—About noon on Tuesday a poor woman named Elizabeth Story, a servant to Mr. Curtis, in the Curtain-road, Shoreditch, fell into the street from a window on the second floor, a height of about 30 feet, in the sight of a number of terrified passengers. She was immediately picked up, crushed an artery, bleeding, by Police-constable Wilkinson, 175 G, who happened to be near at the time, and she was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital with broken arms and other injuries of the most serious nature. It was afterwards ascertained that she had once before, while servant in the City-road, fallen from a window that she was cleaning; but a suspicion arose that, on the present occasion, she had thrown herself out, as she had a few days previously uttered to the milkwoman a threat to do something of the kind. Her mistress, who saw her go upstairs, apparently for the purpose of cleaning the windows, desired her not to do so, as the windows did not want cleaning; but she obstinately went forward, and presently afterwards Mrs. Curtis heard of her being picked up in the street, in the manner above mentioned. She is still in the hospital, alive, but in a precarious state.

We regret to record the demise of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, M.P. for Merionethshire, which took place on Saturday last, at his seat of Nannau, not far distant from Dolgelly, Merionethshire. Sir Robert, who succeeded his father as second baronet, in 1796, was descended from Ynqr Vaughan, Lord of Nannau, who traced his pedigree to Cadwyan, the son of Bledwyn ap Cyfyn, Prince of Powis.

THE LATE MR. MACFARREN.—It was not Mr. G. A. Macfarren, the composer of "The Devil's Opera," and several overtures, symphonies, quartets, &c., who died suddenly on Monday, as stated by mistake in the report of the inquest in the daily papers of Thursday, but his father, Mr. G. Macfarren, who formerly was a dancing-master, and, for a time, the proprietor of the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-street.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF EXTON CHURCH, IN RUTLAND, BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday last, about two o'clock, one of the most terrific hail storms, accompanied with thunder and lightning, the most vivid and tremendous that ever can be remembered, came on at the above place. The electric fluid struck the old handsome church, and destroyed the spire for several yards downwards. The shock was awful at the moment the church was struck, and large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from various parts of the fabric. Broken fragments of stones were forced through the roof and demolished the leads; the spectacle was awful, and it was dangerous to go into the church. Large stones were carried from the church a considerable distance; and it was fortunate it did not occur during divine service, as many lives would have been lost. The roof is completely open to the sky, the windows are most of them shattered to pieces, and the spectacle is heart-rending to witness. It will be long before the church can be in a state fit for divine service to be performed in it. People flocked from all parts, to see the work of destruction. The organ loft and the pews underneath have suffered severely from the melted lead running down. Mr. Richardson, the architect, from Stamford, was sent for, to examine the ruins. Several grave-stones are broken and smashed, and the chancel, as well as the church itself, presents a very mutilated appearance.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is intended to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex in most of the dissenting chapels on Sunday next. It appears by the *Dublin Gazette* that insolvency prevails to a most unusual and alarming extent amongst the small farmers of Ireland. The declaration of the poll at the East Suffolk election took place on Monday last, when Lord Rendlesham was declared by the High Sheriff duly elected. In Manchester alone upwards of eleven thousand appeals against the income-tax have been brought before the commissioners. The works on the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway were commenced on Thursday week.

—John Nichollson, well known by the title of the "Airedale poet," was drowned about a week since whilst endeavouring to ford the river Aire, near Shipley. The public executioner of Orensa, in Spain, Don Juan Francisco de Pareula, was murdered in his own residence on the night of April 8. His head was the next day found nailed to the door of the house, and his body lying in the gutter, in the midst of a pool of coagulated blood. An Orleans journal states that a notary of that place has just fled, leaving a deficit of nearly 500,000F. He is supposed to have shaped his course towards England. Many of the sufferers are industrious artisans and agriculturists, who had placed their savings in his hands. Robert Taylor, the claimant to the title of "Lord Kennedy," was committed for trial by the magistrates at Wigan, on Wednesday week, on a charge of bigamy. Four fishermen were drowned, on Saturday last, whilst fishing for oysters off Mumbles. It may not be generally known that cats are kept in the St. Katharine Docks to destroy the rats which, previously to this mode of insurance, made havoc amongst the sugars deposited to a vast annual amount. The annual expense of this plan is £104. The cats' meat is bought by contract, and two men are employed to attend and feed them. Edward Rees, who was convicted at the last Monmouth assizes of the wilful murder of Mary Moxley, at Banturn, in the parish of Penterry, near Tintner Abbey, was executed in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, at Monmouth, on Monday last. The Royal Highland School Society celebrated its seventieth anniversary festival at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday last, the Earl of Rosebery in the chair. The London Hibernian Society held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, when an union was formed with the Church Education Society of Ireland. A Honiton lace baby's cap was last week sent as a present to her Majesty by Sarah Fayler, of Aylesbeare, through the worthy vicar of that parish, the Rev. H. W. Marker, and as a specimen of her work, which her Majesty has most graciously condescended to accept, and directed a gratuity of £10 to be forwarded her in return, with expressions of her Majesty's great approbation. The *Gazette de Cologne* states that a great number of noble Germans, amongst whom are several Princes, have purchased considerable property in the Republic of Texas, in order to facilitate the emigration of their subjects. Count Gilbert de Voisins, Taglioni's husband, died at Paris last week. During the last few days several of the convicts at Woolwich, who were under sentence of transportation for various periods, have been liberated on account of their exemplary conduct in confinement. A commission of lunacy was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last at the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, to inquire into the state of mind of John Barnes, Esq., when the jury found that he had been of unsound mind from the 21st of September, 1842.

On Wednesday the special Poor-law Commission, appointed to investigate the alleged ill-treatment of the Creole pauper, John Jones, adjourned from Saturday last, was resumed and concluded before Mr. A. Austin, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, in the board-room of the workhouse of St. Pancras. Of course the result is not yet known. The second anniversary meeting of the council and subscribers to the Shakspeare Society took place on Wednesday last at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, when the Marquis Conyngham was elected president in the room of the Marquis of Normandy, who has scarcely ever attended a meeting of the society since his election. M. Léon Pillet has refused to grant an extension of Adèle Dumilâtre's *congé*, and this charming *dansseuse* leaves London on Sunday morning for Boulogne. The *Politique* of Brussels announces that Mlle. Heinefetter has resolved not to appear again at the theatre in that city, and that she is preparing for the press a defence of her conduct in the affair which has created for her so sad a celebrity. The anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Westminster School is appointed for the 17th of next month, at the Thatched House Tavern.

It appears that some needy vagabond has been imposing on our daily contemporaries by fabricating accounts of suicides and coroners' inquests which are represented as having taken place in Essex, and for which it turns out there has not been the slightest foundation. Several persons have been lately poisoned at Bayonne and St. Esprit by eating mussels, and the municipal authorities have issued an order suspending the sale of this shell-fish. Mademoiselle D'Este, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's daughter, was en route from Paris when the melancholy tidings of her illustrious father's death reached her at Dover. It is said that no arrangements have yet been made for filling up the vacancy in the Rangership of Hyde and St. James's Parks; but it is probable that the appointment will be offered to the Duke of Cambridge. The late duke succeeded Lord Sydney in the rangership, the emoluments of which are trifling. The visiting-book, in which persons inquiring at Kensington Palace after the health of the Duke of Sussex during his illness inscribed their names, was closed immediately on his death occurring. The last name on its pages, written only a few moments previous to his demise, is that of "Thomas Moore," the celebrated poet. A grand bull-fight took place at Madrid on the 17th inst. No remarkable accident, says a Madrid letter, occurred, but fifteen horses were killed. We learn from a source on which we can place every reliance that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniform of all the grades of officers in her Majesty's navy. We are informed from Rome of the death of the Cardinal Giustiniani. In consequence of this event his Holiness has appointed the Cardinal de Riaro Sforza to the important post of Cardinale Camerlengo (first minister of state), the highest government situation in the ecclesiastical dominions. On Sunday last the Spanish brig Serafin, 120 tons, Golder, was placed by the Custom-house authorities under arrest at the Granite-wharf, High-street, Wapping, on a charge of having a large quantity of contraband cigars on board. Lord Brougham made his first appearance this season at the British embassy in Paris on Wednesday week, being one of the lions at the *soirée* given by Lady Cowley on that evening. His lordship intends to remain a fortnight in Paris, and at the end of that time will return to London. At the last meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in New South Wales, the Rev. Dr. Lang was deposed from the office of the ministry. The recent *exposé* of the proceedings of the British-American Association would appear to have induced the heads of the department to emigrate in *propria persona*. On Saturday the offices in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were shut up, the zinc door-plates removed, the house advertised for sale by Messrs. Toplis, without even the customary notice being given as to where the company intended to carry on operations for the future. In the workhouse of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, the relieving officer, Mr. Bestow, from a desire to afford instruction as well as amusement to the inmates, had succeeded in inducing the board of guardians to allow a small circulating library to be placed in the institution, consisting of such books as are approved of by the guardians. There are at present 500 volumes, consisting of books upon religious subjects, history, &c., the reading of which by the aged and infirm has afforded to them great relief during their abode in the workhouse. Richard Arkwright, who died on Sunday, at his seat in Derbyshire, is supposed to have held more in every description of funds than any other British subject. Capt. Mowbray, the second son of Sir R. Mowbray, of Cockairney, in Fifeshire, Scotland, died suddenly in Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, of apoplexy. New potatoes were exposed for sale in the Aberdeen market on Tuesday last. On Friday, the 21st instant, the anniversary of the birthday of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland was celebrated by the townspeople at the Town-hall, at which a very numerous company attended. The wreck of the Solway remains submerged near Sisarga, with nothing visible but the points of her masts.

We have to announce the death, by apoplexy, of the admirable comedian Monrose at Paris. He for some time was suffering under the cruel infliction of mental alienation, but it is said, recovered his reason previous to his late fatal attack. There are now two of the Royal Family whose birthdays happen on the 25th April, namely, the Duchess of Gloucester, born 25th of April, 1774, and the infant princess, born on Tuesday morning. A young man named Franklin was charged before the magistrates at the Green-which police-office, on Wednesday, with uttering a forged pass ticket, to defraud the Dover and London Railway Company, and in default of bail was locked up. Mr. Bouverie has started for the representation of Salisbury, on the Liberal interest, in the room of Mr. Brodie, resigned.



MASONIC PORTRAIT.

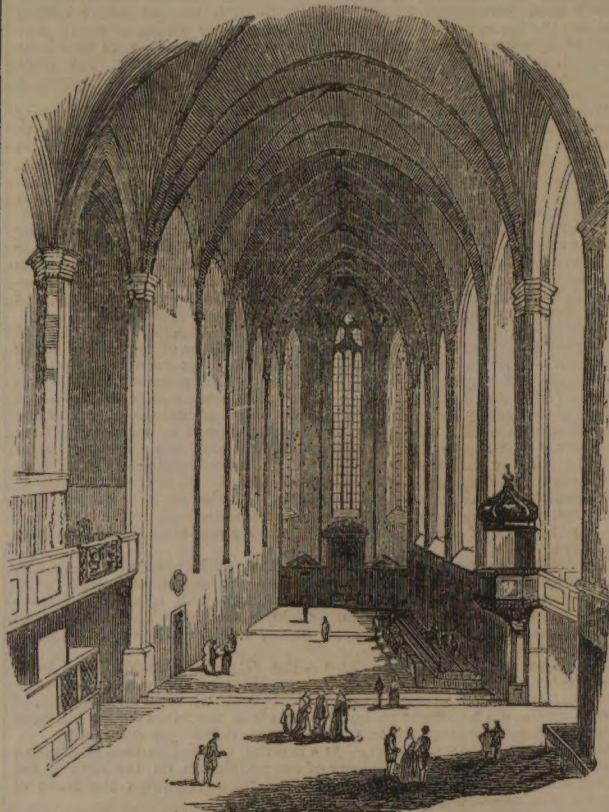
MEMOIR OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

This very popular and universally lamented prince, Augustus Frederick, was the sixth son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born at Buckingham House, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1773; and, at the time of his death, had passed the age of "three-score years and ten." "His brothers, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, were brought up to the profession of arms; the Duke of Clarence went into the navy; and of all the family, the Duke of Sussex alone received that degree of intellectual culture in his youth which enabled him in after life to meet men of science and literature upon terms alike flattering to them and honourable to himself." He received the rudiments of education from tutors appointed by his royal father. The accompanying portrait of the young prince at this period is from the well-known picture by West, of "the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and three

Princesses," in the Queen's drawing-room, at Hampton Court Palace.

In June 1786, his Royal Highness, having been created a Knight of the Garter, accompanied his brothers Ernest and Adolphus (now King of Hanover and Duke of Cambridge) to the University of Göttingen. This celebrated seat of learning was instituted by George II. in the year 1734. With moderate means it soon rose to the highest rank among the schools of Germany, and it has preserved to the present day a constantly increasing reputation for able teachers in every branch of knowledge. It has four faculties—theology, law, medicine, and philosophy; the library has been selected with a view to usefulness, and contains upwards of 300,000 volumes and 5000 manuscripts. The young princes were here taught the German language by Professor Mayer; Latin, by the celebrated Heyne; theology, by Less; and morality, by Feder; each of these masters being rewarded by an extraordinary

grant of 1000 crowns per annum. Prince Augustus Frederick remained at Göttingen for a longer period than several of his elder brethren. He proportionably stored his mind with classical learning, and, thus better qualified for appreciating the advantages of travel, he made the tour of Germany. He next visited Italy, and during the years 1792 and 1793 was one of the English residents at Rome, and upon terms of intimacy with Pope Pius VI. At the same time the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, with some members of their family, were also sojourners at Rome; and their second daughter, Lady Augusta Murray, formed one of that circle of society then assembled at Rome of which Prince Augustus Frederick was a conspicuous and admired member. Her ladyship was three or four years senior to the prince. Her personal attractions and many virtues and amiable qualities won the affections of his Royal Highness, and while yet in his twenty-first year he became a husband, and before he completed his twenty-second, a father. The marriage between the young prince and Lady Augusta was solemnised at Rome, on April the 4th, 1793, and subsequently by banns at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the



CHURCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

5th of December, in the same year. This marriage was contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III., c. 2, which enacted that no descendant of King George II. (other than the issue of princes married into foreign countries) was capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, signified under the Great Seal; but, on condition that his union should not be disturbed, the Prince proposed to resign whatever claims he might possess as a member of the royal family. No sooner, however, was the alliance publicly known, than the matter was taken up by Government; proceedings were instituted in the Ecclesiastical courts, and the marriage pronounced null. Prince Augustus, however, asserted its legality, treated Lady Augusta as his wife, and her children as his legitimate offspring; and addressed letters to her as a princess, and his son as a prince. Lady Augusta now separated from his Royal Highness, and the remainder of her life was passed in dignified retirement; her ladyship, in 1806, assuming, by royal permission, the title of Countess of Ameland, which she bore to the period of her death, at Rome, in 1830. For several years previously she resided near Ramsgate, where the people always insisted on calling her "Duchess of Sussex."

The issue of this marriage are Colonel Sir A. D'Este, K.C.H., equerry to William IV., and his sister, attached to the household of Queen Adelaide. "Lord Dunmore, whose daughter Prince Augustus Frederick espoused, was John, fourth earl; his countess was daughter of the sixth Earl of Galloway: the mother of Sir Augustus and Miss D'Este was, therefore, not only connected with 'the Sovereign house of Atholl,' but related to the royal family of England, as being descended from Henry VII. Amongst the papers relating to



PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (AGED 26).

From a drawing made at Göttingen, in 1799, of which there is an unique print in the private collection of Royal Portraits, by Sir Henry Ellis.

this marriage, which have been collected and printed for private circulation by Sir Augustus, is a letter from the deceased prince, dated Aquilon, February 28, 1794, which distinctly acquits Lady Dunmore of any knowledge of the fact that this marriage was in contemplation until after it had been solemnized. It has been more than once stated that the ceremony which took place at Rome was performed according to the rites of the Romish church; but the duke, in his letters, contradicts this, and says it was performed by a clergyman of the church of England, whose name he had promised to keep secret. In the printed, but unpublished, volume to which reference has just been made Sir Augustus D'Este sets forth the opinions of several eminent lawyers, who appear to think that the Royal Marriage Act does not invalidate his claim to any property which might descend through his mother."

His Royal Highness next re-visited Italy, and went thence to Switzerland, where he made a considerable stay. He next proceeded to Berlin, where he resided about two years, during which time he received marked attention from the Prussian court. His Royal High-



KENSINGTON PALACE.

ness now returned to England; whence, after a short stay, he embarked for Lisbon in 1800, and resided there until the following year, when he returned to England; and, on November 27, his Royal Highness, being then in the 29th year of his age, was created a peer of the realm, by the titles of Earl of Inverness, in North Britain; Baron of Arklow, in Ireland; and Duke of Sussex, with a parliamentary grant of £12,000 per annum, to which a yearly addition of £9000 was subsequently made. Upon taking his seat the duke espoused the side of the most liberal of the Whigs. His opposition to the views of the King and his ministers was open and undisguised; the duke declared in favour of reform in Parliament, a repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics, a diminution of public expenditure, and new principles in trade. The duke, too, occasionally proved himself a formidable opponent to the ministry; for he spoke with fluency, possessed a competent acquaintance with public affairs, had great facility in availing himself of any suggestions or recent information which might happen to reach him; and though he spoke but rarely, yet, adding the weight of the princely character to some share of ability and knowledge, and combining these with the influence derived from great popularity out of doors, he possessed an importance in Parliament which never previously belonged to any of the royal family. His speeches in two debates upon the regency question, in 1810 and 1811, excited considerable attention throughout the country, by their sound constitutional knowledge, force of reason, and comprehensive statesmanlike views. In 1812, his Royal Highness spoke with equal decision in seconding the motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, for referring the petitions of the Catholics to a committee. Seventeen years subsequently, in 1829, his Royal Highness spoke with renewed fervour upon Catholic emancipation, maintaining that Mr. Pitt was not an enemy to the Catholic claims, upon the authority of a letter from that minister to George III. Upon the third reading, his Royal Highness once more recorded his approbation of the bill, emphatically adding that the very language of Magna Charta, "Nulli vendimus, nulli negabimus, nulli differamus justitiam," demanded this measure, which was one of tardy justice to the Roman Catholics. Upon the question of repealing the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828, the duke displayed equal fervour for the full enjoyment of "liberty of conscience."



DUKE OF SUSSEX (EARL OF INVERNESS).

From a Portrait by Sir William Beechey.

His Royal Highness also advocated, with unflinching consistency, the sweeping measure of parliamentary reform, in 1831; when the duke concluded an emphatic speech by declaring: "I always was a reformer, I am a reformer, and I always shall be a reformer, until this bill, or some other measure of equal efficiency, be passed." We have adverted to these memorable epochs in the parliamentary life of the Duke of Sussex, to remind the reader, that although not filling any political office, his Royal Highness ever proved himself to possess a heart overflowing with generous sympathy for the rights of the people, and for the enjoyment of "liberty of conscience," a doctrine which has become much more popular than such views were upwards of thirty years since, when the Duke of Sussex made his spirited declaration in favour of religious liberty. Through good and evil report, the Duke acted frankly and consistently with his party to the last; and, it will be remembered, that, on a very recent occasion, he carried his support of the late administration to the length of moving the annual address in answer to the speech from the throne. Upon a question of great family importance, too, the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, the Duke of Sussex still voted with his party, and gave great, though not unpardonable offence to George IV.; for notwithstanding the alienation which, during some time, continued between the brothers, they were cordially reconciled before the death of the King. Upon the same unhappy subject a marked estrangement arose between the Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., which, as in the preceding case, was eventually terminated by perfect reconciliation.

Notwithstanding his great political popularity, it must be conceded that Parliament was not the scene of his Royal Highness's most conspicuous and successful efforts. While their record is left to the historian, the Duke's active benevolence and his unceasing exertions in the spirit of social improvement, which happily distinguishes the present from any preceding age, will be handed down through many generations. Never had "all mankind's concern"—charity—a more efficient advocate; and how gratifying was the scene of the prince pleading the cause of poverty and misfortune, with the advantages of exalted station and the natural gift of eloquence—the object and the means; "like the natural charity of the sun," each "illuminated the other without obscuring itself." For more than forty years the Duke of Sussex devoted his best exertions to the advancement of these objects. The promotion of public charities by means of public dinners is a custom peculiar to England; when our animal spirits search and carry up, as it were, to the surface the best feelings of our nature. At every suitable occasion his Royal Highness presided over these festivals. He had no objection to a good dinner, and enjoyed cheerful society without being very fastidious as to the rank of his companions; and possessing some humour and unflinching flow of language, his after-dinner speeches were unrivalled. His skill and dexterity as a chairman must be familiar to most diners out "at the London Tavern or Freemasons' Hall;" while the effective and touching manner in which the Duke was accustomed to plead the cause of widowhood, of orphanage, and of every variety of suffering or of poverty, has left an impression upon the public mind, not likely to be soon effaced, and has produced results upon the charitable institutions of the metropolis which will long continue to be felt. "As



PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK—FROM A PORTRAIT BY WEST.

In the centre of the group is Prince Augustus Frederick (the late Duke of Sussex); on the left, Prince Ernest Augustus (the present King of Hanover on the right, in the arms of his sister, the Princess Augusta Sophia, is Prince Adolphus Frederick (the present Duke of Cambridge).

a festival for charitable purposes, his sturdy and indomitable solicitation would take no denials. His comprehensive benevolence demanded large subscriptions; and amidst peals of jollity and laughter excited by his example and his good humour, he would again and again urge facts, statistics, anecdotes, personal appeals, and affecting incidents, until the great object was accomplished of improving the

institution, and thereby alleviating the misery of the blind, the maimed, the aged, or the unprotected, to an extent not previously attempted, or even imagined to be possible."

In a memoir of the Duke, by a popular writer, it has been well observed, that "whether to provide for the orphans of poor publicans—for the solace of the sick and the afflicted, in the hospitals of

Dear Mr. Parr
I have the pleasure to inform you
that I have received your letter of the 9th inst.
and am very glad to hear of your success
in your efforts for the relief of the poor.
My best wishes are ever for you.
Yours truly
Wm. Pitt Rivers

Received by Mr. Parr
on the 11th inst.
1831
Wm. Pitt Rivers

LETTER AND AUTOGRAPH.

The fac-simile of a portion of a letter from the Duke of Sussex to J. P. Pettigrew, Esq., dated Holkham, July 9, 1820. The letter proceeds to regret that Dr. Parr is not with his Royal Highness at Holkham, to examine the treasures in the library there; characteristically adding: "As a pipe does not frighten me, we should have done very well together." The signature is from a letter of more recent date: the Duke does not appear to have invariably signed his name thus.

Jew or Christian—for the relief of the unfortunate artist and literary labourer, their widows, and helpless children—for the encouragement of industry—for the distinction of talent and the reward of ingenuity—in short, for the alleviation of misery, wherever it existed, and the crowning of merit, wherever it appeared—the one in the darkest recesses of wretchedness, the other in the humblest walks of society—the unwearied exertions of the Duke of Sussex have justly attracted to his head the blessings of tens of thousands; to his heart the affectionate sympathies of all."

In the year 1816 the Duke of Sussex was elected President of the Society of Arts. Under his able direction the success of this institution has been of beneficial example: it has cultivated and brought to maturity many germs of invention and ingenuity; and there was not a more gratifying sight than the annual distribution of the society's premiums by his Royal Highness, as often as his health would permit. "On these occasions his address to the successful competitors was neat, varied, forcible, and appropriate. In the affairs of the society he took the warmest interest down to the period of his last illness. Even very recently he dictated to his secretary a long series of remarks on a report laid before him by the officers of that institution." The last occasion on which the Duke presided was at the anniversary award in 1841. In the establishment of the London Mechanics' Institution the Duke of Sussex warmly co-operated with the late Dr. Birkbeck and Lord Brougham; and in the foundation of the London University (now University College) his Royal Highness evinced a kindred interest. The Duke was also an official trustee of the Hunterian Museum, purchased by Government for £15,000, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public. His Royal Highness was likewise a Doctor of Civil Law.

In 1830, on the retirement of Mr. D. G. Gilbert, the Duke of Sussex was elected President of the Royal Society; and, although the election was not unattended with some asperities, within a few weeks the Duke's warmest opponents acknowledged the ability and gentlemanly and conciliatory bearing of their new president. During each season of his presidency his Royal Highness (following the laudable practice of Sir Joseph Banks) opened his splendid suite of apartments at Kensington Palace for a series of evening parties, for the friendly interchange of opinions and communications on various interesting topics in science, art, and literature; to these *soirées* were invited the Fellows of the Royal Society, noble individuals, distinguished by their talents and taste; the presidents and eminent members of our principal national institutions, the Royal Academy, the Antiquaries, the Asiatic, the Royal Society of Literature, the Geographical, Geological, Astronomical, &c.; with authors and persons of high scientific attainments, eminent foreigners, &c. Upon such occasions the tables were covered with curious MSS., illuminated volumes, &c.; his Royal Highness always providing some new and striking inventions and objects, to vary the tone of the entertainment, and to enable the company to enjoy that "unembarrassed intercourse, so rare in English society, and so delightful where it can be enjoyed; and nowhere more delightful than in this country, whose intellect is as ready as it is solid, and whose talent is as sportive as it is sterling, when called into play without effort and without ambition." Under these circumstances it was with unfeigned regret that the fellows of the Royal Society received the resignation of the Duke of Sussex, in 1839, after a presidency of nine years. The reason assigned by his Royal Highness for giving up the office occasioned some surprise; it was the insufficiency of his income to defray the expenses of the *soirées*, which were generally considered to be trifling. The Duke's anniversary addresses to the society were distinguished alike by felicitous allusion and fluent delivery. A fine portrait of his Royal Highness, painted by Phillips, graces the council-room at Somerset House; he was succeeded in his important office by the Marquis of Northampton.

Having noticed the subject of the duke's pecuniary position, it may be not out of place to state that it has more than once been brought under the notice of Parliament. On the 14th of June, 1825, Lord Brougham, then a member of the lower house, observed that the duke never received one shilling of the public money except the allowance made to him by Parliament as one of the royal family. It appeared that one of the results of the duke's marriage with Lady Augusta Murray was a reduction of his own income to £13,000 a-year, in order to make a provision for his wife, in which praiseworthy object he received no assistance from Parliament. Mr. Brougham then adverted to the effect of the Royal Marriage Act, described it as the most unfortunate of all acts, the very worst of all human laws, and said that it had been well characterised by Mr. Wilberforce as the most unconstitutional act that ever disgraced the statute-book. He observed further, that "the Duke of Sussex had never applied (up to that time) for an increase of income, had never compounded with his creditors, and by the assistance of a learned gentleman, who superintended his affairs, his debts have been reduced from £100,000 to a very inconsiderable residue."

The duke's marriage with Lady Augusta Murray is understood not to have been the only occasion on which he set at nought the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. It appears that Lady Cecilia Gore, ninth daughter of the second Earl of Arran, married, on May 14, 1815, Sir George Buggin, Knt.; a gentleman long resident and well known in Dublin. This gentleman died on April 12, 1825; and, on May 2, 1831, her ladyship (previously Lady Cecilia Buggin) assumed the name of Underwood, by virtue of the King's sign manual. Her claim to this indulgence rested upon the fact that the maiden name of her mother was Underwood. Some years ago the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood became more intimately acquainted than they previously had been, and it was generally understood in society that they were privately married. The lady's character was, doubtless, not only free from reproach but above all suspicion. She was received in the best society, and accompanied the Duke of Sussex wherever he went. In the year 1840 it pleased her Majesty to bestow on Lady Cecilia a signal mark of her royal favour by raising her to the rank of a peeress in her own right, and one also of the highest order, by the title of Duchess of Inverness. Upon this occasion the Duchess of Inverness received many visits of congratulation, and it was observed that the practice of royalty was adhered to, the visitors not leaving their cards, but inscribing their names in a book.

The Duke of Sussex had resided for several years in the south wing of the more ancient part of Kensington Palace, and here he breathed his last. During twenty-three years his Royal Highness had assembled a vast and valuable library, several years since amounting to upwards of 50,000 volumes of MSS. and printed books; and in 1820 it was stated that it was the duke's intention to open this library for the benefit of the public, as soon as the whole should be properly arranged. The books were then deposited in six apartments. I. contains Roman, Civil, English, and Ecclesiastical Law; II. Divinity, Polemics, Bibles, of the latter, we believe, the finest collection in England; III. Dictionaries, Grammars, and Periodical Works; IV. History; V. Greek and Latin Classics; VI. Biography. In the collection are the following MS. editions of the sacred writings:—51 Hebrew, including three specimens of Zephilim, called Phylacteries; 12 Greek; 148 Latin; 34 French; 11 Italian and Spanish; 9 German and Dutch; 15 English and Irish; 18 Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Pali, Singhalese, and Burman. Also, 28 Polyglots; 101 Hebrew Bibles, or portions of the Old Testament; 39 Greek ditto; 224 Latin ditto. Among the other treasures is, "probably, the most perfect MS. of the Pentateuch in this country; another, "unquestionably, one of the most splendid Hebrew MSS. ever executed." Also, a copy of the Koran, which belonged to Tippoo Saib, in whose library it was found by the conquerors at Seringapatam, and whose spectacles were discovered between its leaves, as if the perusal of it had been one of the latest acts of his life. These few details are quoted from the first portion of the catalogue of the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana," printed several years since. It is earnestly hoped that, at least, this extraordinary collection of Bibles will not be dispersed.

As the Duke of Sussex resided under the same royal roof beneath which our present Sovereign was born, and passed her minority, it is not surprising that her Majesty should have regarded the Duke of Sussex more in the light of a parent than she did any other male member of the royal family. This has also been imputed to the Duke of Kent having, shortly before his death, recommended that

the Duke of Sussex should be as frequently as possible consulted by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, on every affair of any political importance. Thus we find the duke introducing her Majesty to her first council, at her accession, and performing the paternal office at her Majesty's marriage. To whatever influence the circumstance may be attributed, there can be no doubt of the fact that the duke possessed much power at court, previous to the formation of the present ministry.

Akin to the princely benevolence of the duke already mentioned, must not be omitted the sedulous attention paid by his Royal Highness to the interests of freemasonry. While at Berlin, in early life, the duke formed a valuable connexion between the York Lodge in that city and the Grand Lodge of England. His Royal Highness, on the demise of Sir Peter Parker, was appointed Deputy Grand Master of England; and upon the resignation of George IV., the Duke of Sussex was installed in the grand mastership. The intelligence of the demise of his Royal Highness occasioned considerable excitement, and deep sympathy and regret among all the members of the masonic craft; and numerous were the inquiries made by masons from the Grand Lodge at the Freemasons' Tavern to the more humble ones held at obscure public-houses and coffee-shops.

His Royal Highness permitted himself to be elected Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company in the year 1817, when King George IV. (then Prince Regent) was the Captain-General; and his Royal Highness was annually re-elected Colonel (under the privilege then exercised by the corps) during the remainder of that reign. On the accession of King William IV. his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate himself Captain-General, and by warrant to appoint his Royal Highness Colonel of the corps, which rank his Royal Highness continued to hold under the authority of the royal warrant. In the year 1837 her present Majesty, by her royal warrant, graciously conferred upon his Royal Highness the rank of Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, in addition to his command as Colonel, and his Royal Highness retained the conjoined rank until his lamented decease. It has been aptly observed (in the *Times*) that "no death in the royal family, short of the actual demise of a monarch, could have occasioned a stronger feeling of deprivation than in the case of the Duke of Sussex." Although he had attained an advanced period of life, and the general state of his health had not been for some time so favourable as to enable his constitution to resist the attacks of disease, his death must occasion sincere regret in many quarters. He was, in the best sense of the term, a popular prince, of purely English habits, feelings, and sentiments. He was, next to his eldest brother, the most accomplished of his family. "He was a man who employed the faculties which his God had given him in promoting the physical comforts, the mental improvement, and the social harmony of his fellow-creatures. He did his best to promote the advancement of learning, the interests of science, and the welfare of all who toiled their wearisome way in the museum, the studio, or the laboratory. And there are many now alive and prospering who, when they look back on their early struggles and their meridian labours, will bless the memory of the Duke of Sussex."

By the death of the duke several offices became vacant. His Royal Highness was President of the Society of Arts, Acting Great Master of the Order of the Bath, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, High Steward of Plymouth, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the Freemasons, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and a Knight of the Garter; but, being a member of the royal family, his death occasions no vacancy amongst the 25 Knights Companions of that illustrious order.

We shall scarcely be expected to enumerate the many charitable institutions with which his Royal Highness was officially connected. In the spirit of that "liberty of conscience" which he uniformly advocated, his Royal Highness was a patron of several Jewish benevolent institutions, and was President of the Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, for a number of years.

The Duke of Sussex usually resided at Kensington Palace; but, during the autumn, his Royal Highness made a tour of visits to his distinguished friends, Newstead Abbey and Kinnel Park being his favourite places of sojourn. His visit to the North of England (we believe in 1822) will long be remembered: he was invited to Lambton Castle by the late Earl of Durham, then Mr. Lambton, and on the occasion of his Royal Highness's entry into Newcastle, accompanied by that gentleman, it was computed that no fewer than 100,000 persons were present; and the magnificent Masonic processions and festivals that ensued render the event one of the most memorable of its kind that ever took place in that part of the country.

The personal appearance of his Royal Highness was very striking; though not of courtly manners, he lacked not intellectual dignity; he was one of the tallest and stoutest men in the country: when appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery Company he was, on being measured, found to stand 6 ft. 3½ inches high, in his shoes. His face, like his person, was large and full, and at the age of 60 it scarcely bore a wrinkle; and his features were lit up with *bonhomie*.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

We were enabled to give in the greater portion of our last week's impression the particulars of the demise of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex; and, as every incident connected with that mournful event is fraught with deep interest to the people of this country, the following narrative may not be considered out of place:—On Saturday the will of the deceased prince was opened and read at Kensington Palace, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and of the executors appointed by his late Royal Highness—viz., Lord Dinorben, Colonel Tynte, and Mr. Walker, the Comptroller of his Royal Highness's Household. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards left for town. The executors remained at Kensington Palace some hours. Lord Dinorben, on taking his departure, went to the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, and had an interview with the right hon. baronet. Sir Robert afterwards went to Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday morning a *post mortem* examination of the remains of the royal duke was made at Kensington Palace. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Keate, Mr. Nussey, and Mr. Du Pasquier, assembled at the palace soon after eight o'clock. Sir Benjamin Brodie, the Queen's surgeon-general, performed the operation. Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Mr. Keate, then left the palace. A cast of his Royal Highness's head was taken by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. Mr. Nussey and Mr. Du Pasquier afterwards enclosed the royal corpse in cere cloth. The Earl Delawarr, lord chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived at Kensington Palace at twelve o'clock, and when the last-named operation had been completed by the medical gentlemen, the body, under his lordship's superintendence, was deposited in a mahogany shell in the same room in which his Royal Highness expired. His lordship afterwards left the palace. Sir John Dorat was present at the *post mortem* examination.

It was understood that his Royal Highness, in his will, had expressed it as his particular request that his body on his decease should be interred in the public cemetery at Kensal-green, instead of the mausoleum in Cardinal Wolsey's chapel at Windsor, appropriated for the members of the family of George III. There was a general wish that the mortal remains of his Royal Highness should be deposited in the royal tomb at Windsor; but, on the other hand, a decided feeling pervaded the masonic fraternity that they ought to have an opportunity of displaying their regret at the funeral by a manifestation of their respect to the memory of their departed grand master of that celebrated order of brotherhood.

In 1832, when the Anatomy Bill was under discussion in the House of Peers, the Duke of Sussex avowed his determination to give his body to one of the public hospitals for dissection. Although this intention has not been literally carried out, it is an interesting fact, perhaps not generally known, that a clause in the will of his Royal Highness requires his executors to publish, for the benefit of medical science, the result of the *post mortem* examination of his remains, should the same possess any feature of beneficial interest. The report of the *post mortem* examination will be laid before her Majesty when completed.

At a later hour in the day the body was placed in a leaden coffin or shell, which arrived at the palace in a hearse and four on Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock.

During Monday the inquiries at Kensington Palace for her Grace the Duchess of Inverness were most numerous. All the members of the royal family sent messengers early to make inquiries. The answer was that the duchess was as well as could be expected.

APPEARANCES OBSERVED ON INSPECTING THE MORTAL REMAINS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, APRIL 23, 1843.—In the head there were no signs of disease, except that a serous fluid was effused between the membranes by which the brain is immediately invested. The mucous membrane lining the throat and windpipe was of a dark colour, in consequence of its vessels being unusually turgid with blood. In other respects these parts were in a perfectly healthy state. In the chest the lungs presented no appearance of disease. The heart was of rather a small size, and the muscular structure was thin and flaccid. On the right side of the heart there was no other morbid appearance; but the valves on the left side, both those between the auricle and the ventricle and those at the origin

of the aorta, were ossified to a considerable extent. The coronary arteries were considerably ossified also. In the abdomen the liver was in a state of disease, presenting a granular appearance throughout its whole substance. In the lower bowel there were some internal hemorrhoids, but there were no other marks of disease either in this or any other of the viscera. (Signed) William Frederick Chambers, M.D.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Benjamin C. Brodie, Surgeon-General; Robert Keate, Surgeon-General; John Dorat; John Nussey.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The necessary arrangements for the funeral of his Royal Highness were finally completed on Tuesday afternoon by the Lord Chamberlain. The expressed desire, on the part of his Royal Highness, that his remains should be deposited in the cemetery at Kensal-green appears to have created some difficulty, but through the gracious permission of her Majesty the ceremony is appointed to take place on Thursday, the 4th of May, in the grounds of the London cemetery at Kensal-green. Mr. Croft, the secretary and acting director of the company, had an interview on Tuesday with the Lord Chamberlain on the subject, and after considerable discussion it was arranged that the coffin containing his Royal Highness's remains should be deposited in the principal catacombs under the western chapel, until a mausoleum could be erected for its reception. Her Majesty has further expressed her particular desire that no curtailment of the ceremony usually attendant upon royal funerals should take place in the interment of his Royal Highness, and the whole of the arrangements will, in consequence, be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence. The honourable fraternity of Freemasons, over whom his Royal Highness has so long presided as Grand Master, will attend the funeral, and arrangements are to be made for the accommodation of 25,000 of their number within the cemetery.

An interesting fact in connection with his Royal Highness, perhaps not generally known, may serve to explain his predilection for this cemetery. It appears that his Royal Highness has been in the frequent habit of visiting the grounds since their formation in 1832, and more particularly during the last three or four years. He generally came attended by few of his suite, and spent a considerable time in examining the various improvements and works in progress, in which he appeared to take great interest, and on more than one occasion he has remarked to the officials that when it pleased Providence to call him he would certainly be buried there. Some time since it may be recollected that a German friend of the duke's, named Count Von Schulenburg, died suddenly shortly after his arrival in this country on a visit to his Royal Highness; the duke was much affected by his death, and himself selected his grave in the Kensal-green Cemetery, where a neat monument, enclosed in an iron railing, records his untimely decease.

Unlike royal funerals of late years, the present ceremony is appointed to take place at an early hour in the day. This arrangement will give the public an opportunity seldom met with of witnessing the procession throughout the whole line of road from Kensington to Kensal-green. The route taken will be from Kensington through Hyde-park, out at Cumberland-gate, across to the Edgware-road, and from thence along the Harrow-road, direct to the cemetery. There is another more direct road, avoiding altogether the metropolis; but, as the procession will doubtless include a large number of carriages, the best road has been selected. The procession, after entering, will not leave the chapel, the entrance to the catacombs being immediately beneath the altar. The number of private graves in this cemetery already exceeds six thousand, and each grave is calculated to hold ten coffins. Among the principal members of the nobility interred in private mausoleums and the catacombs may be mentioned the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Headfort, Baroness de Feuchere, Lord and Lady Spencer Churchill, Lord Howden, Earl of Galloway, Bishop of Quebec, Sir James Cockburn, &c.

The ceremony of lying in state is at present fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday next, at Kensington Palace. The state apartments are now being fitted up with the usual appurtenances, and it is expected that they will be completed on Saturday next.

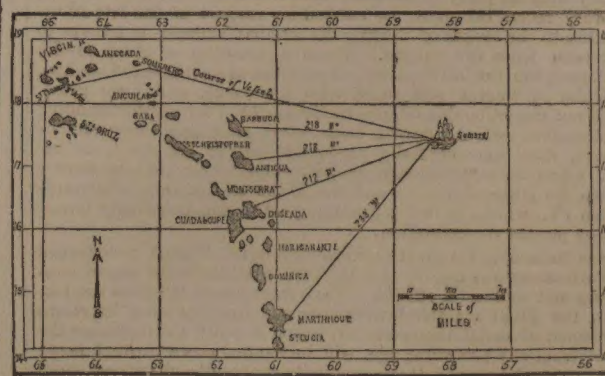
The public will enter through the court-yard of that portion of the building lately occupied by the Duchess of Kent, and proceeding through the hall, mount the grand staircase which opens directly upon the state apartments. This room will be hung with black velvet and lighted with wax tapers. The next and principal apartment will contain the coffin, wearing the ducal coronet, and covered with a magnificent pall, ornamented with the escutcheons of his Royal Highness. This room will also be hung with festoons of black velvet, and lead into a third apartment similarly decorated, from which visitors will pass through another suite of rooms into Kensington Gardens. By this arrangement every facility will be afforded to the public, who will be enabled to witness the ceremony without inconvenience.

The outer coffin now in process of completion will be elaborately decorated and covered with the various orders worn by his late Royal Highness.

WINDSOR.—Since the decease of the Duke of Sussex, strict injunctions have been received at the castle to pay every mark of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness. Orders have likewise been issued by Earl Delawarr, the lord chamberlain, that the public are not to be admitted to view the state apartments until after the royal funeral shall have taken place. The Round Tower, also, in which are situated the official apartments of "The Governor of the Keep," will remain closed to the public until the same period. The private terrace, which is always thrown open to public admission on the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday, will likewise be closed until after the funeral of the deceased prince.

The following distinguished personages, great officers of state, &c., will attend the funeral:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who will attend as chief mourner; his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; two Lords in Waiting to her Majesty; two Grooms in Waiting; her Majesty's Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, Lord Charles Wellesley, and two Equerries in Waiting; the Clerk Marshal and two Equerries in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., Comptroller of the Household and Principal Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and two of her Royal Highness's Equerries in Ordinary; Colonel Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H., Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; two of the Equerries of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the Groom of the Bedchamber, Equerries, Domestic Chaplain, Comptroller, Physician, medical attendants, &c., in the household of his late Royal Highness; Clarencieux and Norroy, King of Arms; the Windsor, Richmond, and York heralds, and numerous other distinguished and official personages, independently of the supporters of the canopy and pall, who will be peers of the realm. It has been reported that it is the intention of the King of Hanover to follow the remains of the late duke to the grave, but we believe that his Majesty will not pay a visit to this country until quite the latter end of the ensuing month.

We have authority to contradict the report which has appeared in the newspapers that the funeral of the Duke of Sussex is to be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence, and that it is to be attended by a large number of the fraternity of Freemasons. So far from this being the case, the funeral will be as private as may be consistent with the rank of the deceased. All offers of attendance on the part of public and other bodies have been declined.



POSITION OF THE SOMERS AT THE TIME OF THE MUTINY.

THE MUTINY OF THE SOMERS.

The annexed chart, taken from the *New York Herald*, shows the position of the American States brig Somers, on the day that Commander M'Kenzie caused Spencer, Cromwell, and Small to be executed for an alleged mutiny—already noticed in our paper. At noon on the 1st of December, 1842, the day of the execution, the Somers was in 17 deg. 34 min. 28 sec. north, and 57 deg. 57 min. 45 sec. west, or, to make it more intelligible to many of our readers, about 17½ degrees north latitude, and 58 degrees west longitude; her distance from the island nearest to her (Guadaloupe) was 212 miles, and from Antigua, 218. The Somers was then going eight knots per hour, with a steady south-easterly wind. She had for ten days previous to the execution, and three after, made about 200 miles a day; the distance run, as shown by her log-book, from the 21st of November to the 3rd of December, being 2605 miles. There was no danger of her losing the fair wind, as it uniformly blows from the south-east in those latitudes, at the above season, constituting what are commonly

A detailed black and white illustration of a man in a top hat and heavy coat, standing on a pedestal and holding a small object in his hand. The man is depicted in profile, facing left. He wears a tall top hat and a thick, textured coat with a fur collar. His right hand is raised to his forehead, and his left hand holds a small, rectangular object. The illustration is signed 'J. H. P.' in the bottom right corner.

A print of this eccentric "descendant of Scotland's ancient kings" has recently been published, and a copy of the same accepted by her

A black and white illustration of two women in 19th-century attire. The woman on the right stands in a large, ornate dress with a full skirt and a high collar. The woman on the left is seated, wearing a similar dress and a decorative headpiece. They are positioned in front of a draped curtain.

HENRIETTE DE B.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter.



THE AURORA OF GUIDO.
(Now the subject of a ballet at her Majesty's Theatre.)

That beautiful ballet, "L'Aurore," of which Dumilâtre has so exquisitely personated the aerial spirit at our Italian Opera, and of which the story has been already given in the columns of this journal, has founded its most dazzling and poetical tableau on that splendid creation of the gifted Guido which woke the inspiration of the "bard of memory" into rapturous notes of praise:—

Oh! mark again the coursers of the sun
At Guido's call their round of glory run;
Again the rosy Hours resume their flight,
Obscured and lost in floods of golden light.

We here present to our readers an engraving of the picture itself, in which the allegorical revival of the stage has created a new interest, as it adorns one of the ceilings of the Palazzo Rospigliosi at

Rome. The picture is painted in what may be called a middle manner, between the extremes of the two styles which this great artist practised at different periods of his life. Guido is chiefly known in this country by a style of silvery brightness, which he was led to adopt, less by any natural predisposition towards it than by a desire to obtain novelty, by a mode of practice directly contrasted to the dark and forcible manner of Caravaggio, which had acquired great popularity, and which he had begun by imitating. In all that relates to composition, character, and expression, the "Aurora" must rank among Guido's finest performances. The general conception is in the highest degree poetical; the figure of Apollo unites grace with dignity; and that of Aurora, flying before him and strewing flowers upon the earth, seems buoy-

ant as the morning breeze itself. It may be objected to many of Guido's figures, however admirable in other respects, that their action is artificial, and even theatrical. The present composition is, however, entirely free from that defect: the action of the Hours is playful and simple, and the expression of their faces is admirably sweet and natural. The general vivacity of the effect is finely tempered by the still, broad, and brilliant light which surrounds the Apollo, and by the serene and silent aspect of the lower part of the picture, in which the earth and ocean seem just awakening beneath the dawn of day.

The great merits of this work—those of poetic conception and beautiful character—are attempted to be given, however inadequately, in our engraving.



LAUNCH OF THE GLORIANA.

This splendid vessel, of 1100 tons, built by Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and intended for the East India trade, was launched on Saturday, the 15th inst., from their extensive building-yard at St. Peter's. The sight was witnessed by many hundreds of spectators on both sides of the Tyne, as well as from the steam-boats, ships, and small craft in the river. A platform was erected at a short distance from the stem of the vessel, and on it were assembled a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen; one

of the former pronounced the name of Gloriana (by which the vessel will be subsequently known), and dashed the "brandy bottle" at the hull as she gently glided into the Tyne, amidst the firing of guns and the plaudits of the spectators. The Gloriana is the largest and finest vessel that was ever built on the Tyne, and is coppered up to the bows. A few minutes previous to the Gloriana going off the stocks, a beautifully-modelled ship was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Robert Grey, at the Friar's Goose.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new play by Mr. Sheridan Knowles was produced on Monday night. It contains elements which, though often tried, constantly ensure success; it occasionally warms up into those bursts of emotion (or its resemblance) which *must* tell with a first-night audience, however little permanence it may gain; and it met with that applause at the fall of the curtain which would lead us to predict a "run," had we not long been familiar with the fallacious good humour of that portion of the public which witnesses the launch of a five-act play. "The Secretary" has some strong points, but it gives small evidence of originality; the order may be new, but

there is little novelty in the characters, and still less in the principal collision. A young lady of noble birth falls in love with a young man of seemingly humble extraction, and, like many other heroines, actually makes love to him. This is the pivot on which the play turns.

Wilton (Anderson), a youth of unknown parentage, is secretary to Lord Byerdale (Phelps), and has a mysterious acquaintance with one Colonel Green (Macready), who professes to know the secret of his birth. He has rescued from a band of ruffians the Duke of Gaveston (G. Bennett) and his daughter Laura (Miss H. Faucit), and he and the lady are enamoured of each other, though

they have not met since this achievement. She is designed for Lord Sherbrooke (Hudson), son of Byerdale, and a very true friend of the secretary; but the young nobleman is not a marrying man, and, therefore, when sent to woo, he takes Wilton with him, resolving to give him the prize. All this is done or described in the first act, which is one of introduction—nothing further.

The plot, however, is then carried through a maze of intricacies out of which the crowning of the love of Wilton and Laura is of course to be developed, but not until after many storms and tosses upon that sea which "never did run smooth," and which as they delay the happy consummation, and are moreover of very complex detail, we shall not intrude upon our readers, but escort them at once to the fifth act, which lets in all the light upon the drama, and includes the subject of our artist's illustration. This fifth act contains one of those scenes which invariably work up a public to tumultuous applause. Colonel Green has a private interview with Wilton, and tells him how his father was killed in the wars in France, and how his life was saved by an uncle, younger than his father, but older than Byerdale. When the same colonel discovered that he was this good uncle, and uncle and nephew hugged each other, the delight of the audience knew no bounds. John Bull dearly loves a bit of dramatic justice. The Colonel gives his nephew a free pardon for the Duke of Gaveston (who had been involved in a jacobite plot), which he has obtained from King William, and the young man, consistently with his honourable character, rescues the Duke at once, discloses his own illegitimacy, and leaves him a per-



SCENE FROM "THE SECRETARY."—COLONEL GREEN DISCLOSING TO WILTON THE HISTORY OF HIS BIRTH.

fectly free choice whether he will give his daughter or not. The declaration by that *Deus ex Machina*, Colonel Green, who states that Wilton is not illegitimate after all, and so puts him in possession of the Byerdale estates, to the exclusion of the present owner, the wicked younger uncle, makes him an advantageous match for his lady love, and terminates the piece.

Such is the play, which the author has made from materials similar to those he has frequently used before, and the chief merit of which is occasional tact and an occasional appearance of earnestness.

The character of Wilton, the hero of the piece, is rather a heavy one, though certainly the most complete that is drawn. Though deeply in love, he is ever oppressed by a melancholy, which circumstances have engendered, and which is a check to the free language of passion. The honourable nature of the man seems an embarrassment to the lover. Anderson made him as gloomy and sombre as possible—he had probably hit the author's meaning—but certainly the appearance was anything but that of one who could so far captivate a young lady's heart as to make her cast aside the considerations of rank, and fling herself into his arms. Miss Faucit was all energy and passion, and very prettily did she introduce the character by her playful musings, and the bashfulness with which she

received Wilton. Lord Byerdale is one of those unthankful personages, an abstract villain; and Phelps, who merely had to glide about the stage and look wicked and knowing, produced about the same effect as in *Stukely*. Colonel Green, by no means the central character of the play, was admirably acted by Macready. There was a benevolent bluffness in the old soldier; the features were hardened, but a smile played lightly on the corners of the mouth; you could feel there was a warmth and heartiness in the man, but you could understand the fierceness with which his spirit would rise when offended. The defiance of the conspirators—a point requiring all the vigour of the actor—was played quite up to the mark. Nor should we forget the *Duke of Gaveston*, acted by G. Bennett. That gentleman had very thoroughly conceived a character, in which but little had been given him by the author. The cold, melancholy, imperturbable dignity of the countenance was excellent, and one of those quiet excellences which unfortunately are never appreciated. To the gay, good-humoured Sherbrooke much life was given by Hudson.

"All the honours" followed the descent of the curtain. The author was called for, and was excused by Mr. Serle, and the different actors were called before the curtain. Anderson announced the "Secretary" for repetition amid loud applause.



ANNUAL PROCESSION OF THE CORK TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

On the morning of Easter Monday the city of Cork was all animation and bustle, in consequence of the throngs that poured in from the surrounding counties to join in the annual procession of the Cork Teetotal Abstinence Society. From the windows of several houses portraits of Father Mathew were suspended. At ten o'clock the Camp Field was thronged. Shortly after Father Mathew appeared, dressed in a blue silk scarf, with medal and white rosette: he was hailed with enthusiasm. All arrangements having been perfected, the procession left the field amid the shouts of tens of thousands, and the music of upwards of sixty bands; its appearance was truly majestic. As the first part of the procession appeared on Patrick's-hill, and marched in order across the bridge, up Patrick-street, the immense array of the procession, and the living masses who thronged each side of the street, formed a spectacle so sublime as only a multitude of living human beings could offer to the eye. The windows of the houses throughout the line of procession were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, who smiled cordial approval on the scene, and by waving of scarfs and handkerchiefs, appeared to take the liveliest interest in the soul-stirring pageant.

The order of procession was as follows:—First, a number of horsemen headed by Mr. Kenna, Father Mathew's secretary, each bearing a handsome banner; then Mr. Joseph Mullarch, also on horseback, bearing a magnificent banner of white satin richly ornamented with

gold. Next came a body of men preceded by a large banner, on which was the portrait of Father Mathew, with this inscription:—"5,600,000 regenerated sons of Erin."

"All nations bless thee from afar,
And hail thee Erin's radiant star."

After these *avant courriers* of the procession came the beautiful juvenile band, well known as "Father Mathew's Own." Their dress was tasteful and rich, being light-blue embroidered jackets, black trousers with broad gold lace. After this band walked the Apostle of the Cause, with Alderman Thomas Lyons, and accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Duggan, Denis M'Leod, and James O'Regan, and a number of other gentlemen. Next came the boys of the North Monastery Schools, to the number of 700, bearing white wands with small streamers. The other societies followed in regular succession.

At two o'clock the procession returned by Leirim, over Patrick's-bridge, down by Merchant's-quay, on to Warren's-place, and thus to the Corn-market, where a spacious platform was erected. Here the mighty mass halted, and formed into beautiful order. Previous to this Father Mathew had separated from the procession, and gone to his house in Cove-street, where multitudes waited from morning to receive the pledge at his hands.

Alderman Lyons was called to the chair. The purpose of the meeting was, to assist in the furtherance of the "Mathew Testimonial."

thought desirable that a collegiate building, affording more extensive accommodation, should be erected, and it was first suggested in the vicinity of Liverpool. In the December of that year, at a meeting of the parties interested in the Blackburn academy, a resolution was passed "That the academy should be removed to Manchester," and subscriptions were entered into to supply the means for the new erection. It was thought that a suitable building might be erected for £5000; but, in the course of 1840, the subscriptions reached nearly £15,000, and it was then determined to raise and expend the sum of £25,000 in the undertaking; and, as encouragement towards raising that sum, our townsman, George Hadfield, Esq., who has altogether contributed upwards of £2000, offered 10 per cent. upon the sum still wanting, and the example had the effect of increasing the sum to £19,000. The foundation-stone of the college was laid on the 23rd September, 1840, upon a pleasant site in the township of Withington, which was purchased from Samuel Brooks, Esq., who has also been a liberal contributor. The building, which may be seen from the Chester road, forms a beautiful object. The ground-plan of the building, which has been erected by Messrs. Hogg, Bedford, and Farquharson, under the superintendence of Messrs. Irwin and Chester, of Manchester (who obtained a premium of one hundred guineas for the best plan), is something approaching the letter E in form, the back of the letter representing the principal front to the north; the forks, the two wings, east and west; and the point before it represents the site of a beautiful entrance tower, surmounted by a pierced battlement with pinnacles at the angles, the entire height of which is 92 feet. The main body is composed of fine hard stone; but the wings are of brick, with stone dressings. The projection from the centre of the building behind is a lecture-room. The principal front is 261 feet in length, including the professors' houses at each extremity; between which runs a cloister, where the students may exercise in wet weather. The windows on the second or principal story are large, three-light, square-headed, with label mouldings; those in the third, in which are the dormitories, are two-light. A beautiful moulding runs between these and the battlement, embellished with sculptured heads in the style of the architecture of the period. The services connected with the opening of this establishment commenced on Tuesday evening, when a sermon was delivered in Grosvenor-street Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Harris; after which a collection was made, which amounted to £50.

On Wednesday morning a prayer-meeting was held in Zion Chapel, Thetford New-road; and at eleven o'clock the opening service was commenced by Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, offering the dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the president of the institution, reading the inaugural address. A cold collation was laid in the ante-rooms, after which a collection was again made, amounting to upwards of £1000. In the evening a tea-party was held in the Corn-exchange, S. Fletcher, Esq., in the chair; and was addressed by Dr. Raffles, Dr. Harris, the Rev. E. Binney, &c., and another collection, amounting to £1000, made. The institution may now be considered out of debt, the sum of £25,000 having been raised.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

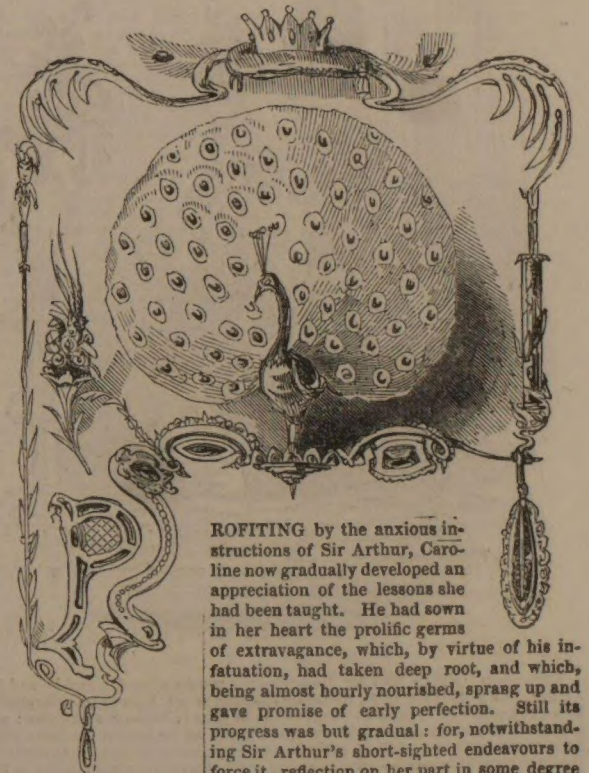
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON TASTE.



PROFITING by the anxious instructions of Sir Arthur, Caroline now gradually developed an appreciation of the lessons she had been taught. He had sown in her heart the prolific germs of extravagance, which, by virtue of his infatuation, had taken deep root, and which, being almost hourly nourished, sprang up and gave promise of early perfection. Still its progress was but gradual: for, notwithstanding Sir Arthur's short-sighted endeavours to force it, reflection on her part in some degree

checked its rapid growth. But then, with what amazing facility are habits of extravagance acquired!—how quickly, and yet how imperceptibly, is the love of those habits engendered!—how soon purely artificial wants become apparently natural!—how soon the supply of those wants not only becomes necessary to happiness, but actually appears to be essential to existence; and while we feel that we cannot relinquish the luxuries to which we have been accustomed, and will not, while we have the power to procure them, how every fresh extravagance teems with others, greater than that from which they sprang!

"My love," said Caroline, when the upholsterer had finished the crimson drawing-room, "how rich, how excessively beautiful it looks: does it not, dear?"

"Very," replied Sir Arthur; "warm, cosy, and comfortable—very."

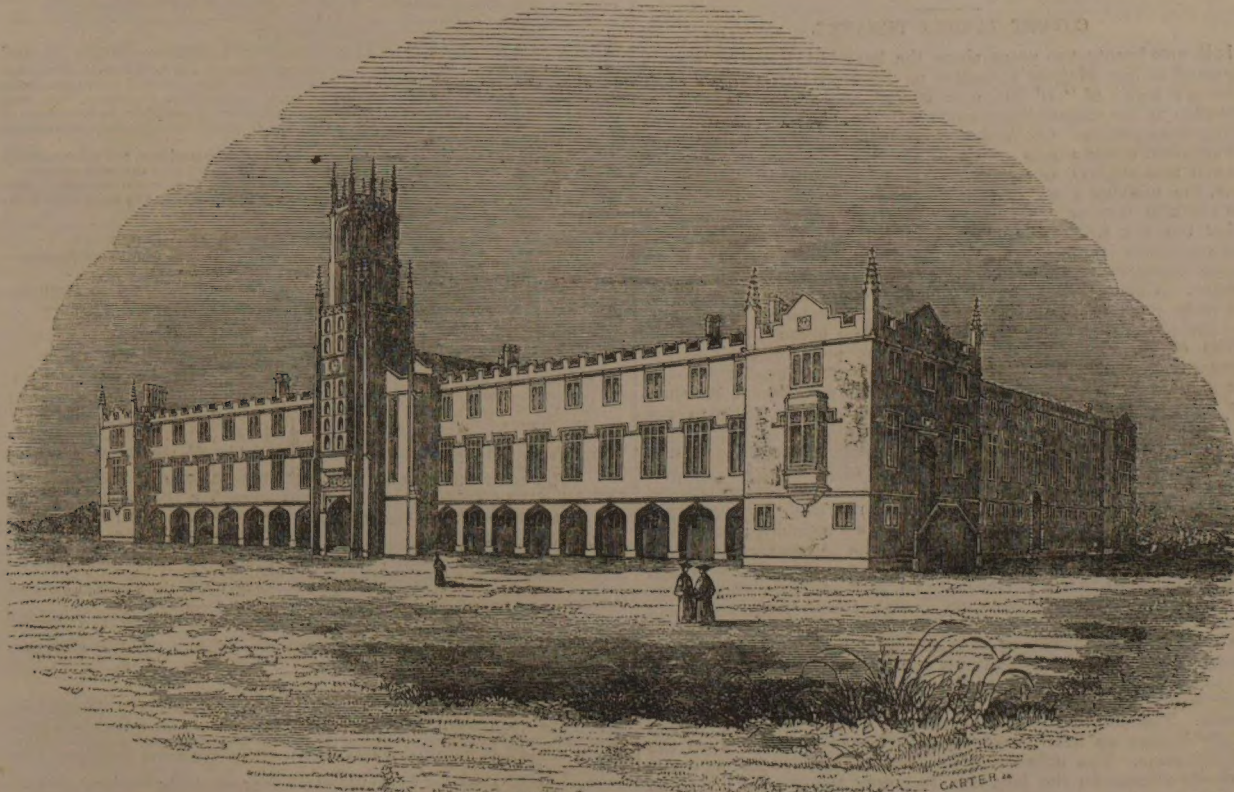
"Oh, as you enter, it looks perfectly magnificent! I never saw anything comparable with it! I really had no idea that the room would look so splendid, although I might have inferred it from the fact, that in the arrangements your taste would be displayed."

"Lady Cleveland," returned Sir Arthur, bowing profoundly, "I appreciate the compliment. You still love to flatter me, you little rogue, you do."

"Nay, indeed, dear; flattery is out of the question. You know that you have a pure taste; you know, that in point of purity, it cannot be surpassed: and nothing can be deemed flattery which meets with the approbation of one's own heart."

"But it is, notwithstanding all you say, flattery—unequivocal flattery. I see that we shall have a desperate quarrel about this; but you are conscious that you possess a much purer taste than I. You well know it to be infinitely superior."

"I should dearly love to bring it to the test," rejoined Caroline, smiling archly, while as she spoke fascination gaily danced in her eye. "Even in this very matter I should like to convince you. My room would not, of course, be equal to this; but I should like, by showing what I can accomplish, to lace the point beyond all dispute."



THE LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The origin of the building may be said to be dated from the close 1838, about which time the insufficiency of the existing academy

at Blackburn, for supplying the wants of a rapidly increasing body like the Independents had become strikingly manifest. It was then

"Do so; by all means do so. You have a *carte blanche*. I know you'll beat me—I know it. But, of course, you will promise to do your best?" The promise was given; and when the upholsterer, whose presence was forthwith commanded, arrived, he gave him instructions to hang the front drawing-room—which then looked superb—with bright emerald paper embossed, conceiving that that, with gold mouldings, of course, and appropriate furniture, would have an effect which would eclipse Sir Arthur's crimson *chef d'œuvre*, although she did not intend to admit it. The chairs were ordered to be carved and gilded, with seats and backs of rich emerald damask, with which material the couches and ottomans were also to be covered; and while the tables were to be carved and gilded like the chairs, and inlaid with emerald stone, the gilt cornices were to be of the most massive description, with curtains, of course, *en suite*. At first the desire to have a carpet to match presented a very serious difficulty, inasmuch as it was apprehended that nothing of the kind could be procured. This was, however, eventually overcome; and when the pier glass and pictures, in splendid gilt frames, had been adjusted with a view to the most striking effect, the emerald-room looked magnificent indeed.

It had been most distinctly understood by the contending parties that Sir Arthur was neither to enter nor to peep into the room until the whole of the arrangements had been completed. This compact, which was at the time sealed with a kiss, was religiously adhered to; and when the evening arrived on which the room was quite ready for inspection she had it lighted up brilliantly, and having sent for Sir Arthur, received him in an extremely rich emerald satin dress, adorned at all points with jewels of the most superb caste.

As he entered the effect was electric. He looked round and round with an expression of the most intense amazement. It was to him a scene of enchantment the most absolute; and there stood his Fairy Queen, looking more lovely than Fairy Queen ever looked before! His every sense was dazzled, and Caroline perceiving this smiled, but was silent, lest the sound of a voice so well known should break the charm, while a musical-box, which was then distinctly heard, played his favourite air, and the spell was complete.

"Come to me," said he, at length, having contemplated the bright scene before him with feelings of rapture; "come and prove to me that this is not magic."

Caroline approached, and he embraced her, and having gazed at her fondly embraced her again.

"You are now, I apprehend, about to flatter me," she observed.

"Flatter you! exclaimed Sir Arthur. "There, enjoy your triumph like a respectable Christian, and don't exult thus over him whom you have conquered."

"I am not yet sure of having achieved any triumph to enjoy."

"What! Lady Cleveland; I should quarrel with you desperately on this subject did you not look so charming. You have triumphed, and you know it; but I patiently submit to my defeat in the perfect conviction of your having conquered but to delight me."

"And does it then really delight him?"

"There, say no more about it. Talk of my taste! I'll not consent to hear another syllable on the subject."

In that room they passed the remainder of the evening, and that it was pleasantly passed may be inferred from the fact, that while Caroline sweetly lavished upon him a series of fascinating smiles, he continued, being in the highest possible spirits, to laud to the very skies her taste and beauty.

But, probably, of all the attractive qualities possessed by woman, taste is by far the most costly. It is lamentable, certainly, that anything so agreeable as a refined taste should be so expensive; but it is extremely questionable whether the sum annually required for the support of a crack pack of hounds, and a highly respectable racing stud to boot, would exceed the expenditure of a woman of taste with unlimited means at her command.

It is not, however, essential to the gradual development of this history for a question of this character to be decided here: it will, perhaps, realise all immediate anticipations if it be stated, that Caroline received so much applause from Sir Arthur, who was really in absolute ecstasies, that stimulated as we all are by praise bestowed upon any performance which we feel that we can surpass, she resolved to eclipse even that which she had accomplished, with the view of proving that her taste had not been fully developed yet.

She accordingly gave orders for an amber-room, and when this had been completed, and praised by Sir Arthur, she ordered another to be gilded throughout. She then had a blue-room, and then a bright pink; but as she felt that her *chef d'œuvre* had still to be achieved, she ordered the principal dining-room to be completely lined with plate-glass, conceiving—and the result fully realised the conception—that the effect, while dining beneath a superb chandelier, would be brilliant in the extreme.



Now, when the little bills for these elegant rooms were delivered—and Sir Arthur, like a prudent man, invariably directed all bills to be delivered to him promptly—he looked at them—that is to say, he looked at them! and pressed his lips rather and didn't smile at all, as he passed his hand carefully over his chin, and eyed their respective amounts with great sagacity. But what could he say?—what could he say? An appropriate answer to this highly important question will be readily conceived. He felt—he knew—that all had been done to delight him, and therefore he could not, with anything bearing even the semblance of gratitude, complain. Still he did think the charges rather heavy; he admitted that the rooms looked magnificent; he admitted that Caroline's taste was most pure; but he could not effectually banish from his mind, that from the display of that pure taste had sprung the whole of the bills which he then saw before him! This fact may to some seem incredible, it is true; it is, however, a fact nevertheless. But to proceed: of course, these exceedingly elegant apartments could not by the fashionable world be admired, if the fashionable world were afforded no opportunity of having their admiration of those apartments excited; and as the indisputable nature of this truth struck Caroline with infinite force—and it really did appear to be a pity that so much taste and splendour should be concealed—she conceived the idea of having a series of brilliant parties, with a view to astonish that world.

"I have been thinking, dear," she observed, when this natural idea had been engendered—"I have been thinking that as my aunt was, before our happy marriage, dear, excessively kind to me, probably you would not object to my inviting her here, in order that a reconciliation may be effected."

"Certainly not," replied Sir Arthur; "oh! certainly not. I can object, my love, to nothing which can tend in any way to increase your happiness; and sorry indeed should I be to oppose the visits of any member of your family."

"You are a good soul," said Caroline. "Suppose, then, we ask her to dine with us?"

"Do so by all means."

"Then, let me see: who shall we have to meet her?"

"My dear have who you please."

"There will be Charles and Lucrece, papa and Fred, of course. Shall we have any one else, dear?"

"The thing would perhaps be more agreeable under the circumstances, if a few friends were present unconnected with the family. It would check the indulgence in any unpleasant reminiscences. Of course you understand me? But I'll leave it entirely to you—consult Lucrece on the subject. I shall not interfere with your province at all."

This was precisely the suggestion which Caroline expected him to make, and when Lucrece had been duly consulted, they decided on sending cards to forty, including Lady Grange, Dr. Hawtree, and Alice.

On the receipt of this totally unexpected invitation, Lady Grange felt her dignity rising. Her first impulse was to treat the card with contempt. But having read the notes of Caroline and Lucrece, by which that card was accompanied, curiosity began to struggle with dignity, and with so much success that she eventually resolved to go in order that she might see in what sort of style the creatures were living.

Accordingly, having dressed with the view of producing the most imposing effect possible, her ladyship, on the evening appointed, proudly repaired to Sir Arthur's mansion; and on being received by Caroline, who sparkled with brilliancy, in the emerald-room, she was actually startled by the splendour displayed, but resolving to conceal her amazement, she became extremely gracious and affectionate, and greeted those friends who had already arrived with appropriate elegance and ease.

It is not, however, to be imagined that her ladyship's eyes were inactive; on the contrary, they rolled about with unexampled energy, and zealously continued to roll until dinner was announced, when she met with another surprise in passing through the amber-room, which, being also lighted up brilliantly, had an extremely chaste and pleasing effect.

But superb as she could not help feeling these apartments to be, her amazement had not reached its climax; for although she imagined that nothing could surpass the glittering magnificence of the one or the chaste, yet striking beauty of the other, when she entered the dining-room which seemed to be absolutely limitless, she could not repress an exclamation of wonder—she could not on the impulse of the moment avoid declaring to Dr. Hawtree, who led her in, that she had never in her life beheld anything so gorgeous!

It must, however, in justice to all, be recorded that her ladyship's admiration was productive of no pleasure—nay, that it was, on the contrary, a prolific source of pain, and that that pain increased in exactly the same proportion as her admiration of this splendour became excited. Had there been any meanness displayed, had there been anything, however remotely, indicative of her prediction—that unhappiness would spring from the match—being verified, she would have been content; but seeing the magnificence by which she was surrounded, seeing Caroline shining with so much refulgence, and evidently with a heart full of joy, she was wretched; not only because of the absence of that peculiar comfort which springs from the realisation of that which we predict, and those pleasurable feelings with which she would have exclaimed, "I told you exactly how it would be—I said so—I knew it, but of course my advice was disregarded;" but because in beholding this grandeur she beheld that which in her gentle judgment she had lost!

But then the idea of showing this—of permitting it to be for one moment imagined that she felt at all mortified, or even annoyed, was ridiculous! She smiled sweetly, constantly, perpetually; and chatted with all the gaiety at her command, while she appeared to be really overjoyed to see Caroline so happy.

She had, however, yet to endure another pang, for Caroline, on retiring with the ladies, led them through the room which had been gilded throughout, and which actually appeared to be in a blaze, into the crimson-room—Sir Arthur's own—for the rich effect of which it was perfectly evident that her ladyship was totally unprepared. Here the gentlemen in due time rejoined them, and here the remainder of the evening was passed; and when midnight arrived the guests departed filled with wonder and admiration, and inspired with most exalted ideas on the subject of Sir Arthur Cleveland's wealth.

This, of course, was a very fair beginning, and when Caroline in the morning received her friends in the blue-room—which inflicted another blow upon the self-esteem of Lady Grange, who, while reflecting upon the chance she had missed, could not conceive what on earth she had been about!—invitations poured in from all quarters, and a series of dinner parties followed. This led, as a social matter of course, to brilliant soirées and balls, and the friends of Sir Arthur and Lady Cleveland soon became extremely numerous; for the display of wealth has, upon the surface of society, precisely the same effect as a pebble upon the surface of the water: it produces a circle of which the radius increases until its limits cannot be defined.



THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

It is now twenty-two years since the beautiful Ronzi di Begnis appeared at her Majesty's theatre in the *buffa* part of *Fatima* in Rossini's opera of "Il Turco in Italia" and created an immense sensation by the extraordinary union of beauty, vocal power, and ability as an actress. On Wednesday, after that *longum intervallum*, she appeared under a new phrase of her still beautiful charms, and shewed that slightly as she may have been externally touched by time, the undying glory of genius still burns within her with all the youthful fervour of former years. The part selected for her debut (on the English boards and in English) was the thousand-and-one-times represented *Norma*, which, with all deference to the management or the lady herself, we cannot but think was unwise. A short time since this delicious opera was represented on the same stage in a manner that is not likely to be soon forgotten, and again, it was but a few nights ago that we heard it in its native purity at her Majesty's theatre, with the powerful Grisi as the heroine. Moreover the style of the music is not quite consonant to the powers of Mme. Ronzi di Begnis, whose *penchant* is certainly for light and graceful comedy, and we hope ere long to see and hear her in something more suited to her captivating peculiarities. Still her *Norma*, presented features of great beauty and originality, and in passages of intense feeling perhaps the anguish of the betrayed, and subsequently scorned priestess was never so keenly expressed. In the duet "Deh con te," there was a broken-heartedness that was truly touching; her voice, like an injured lute, expressing more in its lowered melody than when it had the highest power of utterance. It used to be a high soprano deficient in the graver notes; now it possesses some of the latter in great purity of intonation, though deficient in power; and when singing *solito voce*, her neatness of execution reminds us of the quiet but extraordinary *staccato* of Ole Bull on the violin. Altogether she was most favourably received, being loudly called for at the fall of the curtain to receive certain bouquets of flowers, and other demonstrations of unequivocal delight on the part of the audience. The part of *Oroveso* is nothing at all; therefore we can hardly believe we have heard the great Staudigl as yet upon the English stage. The only remark we have to make is that he seems perfectly at home in the language, and sang the little he had to do perhaps as no other *artiste* could. Miss Rainforth appeared in the charming part of *Adalgisa* (lately so vindicated by Molteni), and so pleased the audience that a particular call for her was made after the general one, which she gracefully obeyed. The house, we are sorry to say, was not very well attended.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following orders appeared in the *Gazette*, which was published on Tuesday:—

HONOR GUARDS, April 25.—Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black cravat round the left arm, with their uniforms. By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY, April 25.—Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black cravat round the left arm, with their uniforms.—SIDNEY HARRERT.

ACCIDENT ON CHATHAM LINES.—On Monday the troops of the Chatham Garrison, consisting of the 53rd Regiment, the Chatham division of the Royal Marines, and the depot company of the 77th, together with the provisional battalion, assembled on Chatham Lines, where they were reviewed by the Commandant, Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., attended by a numerous staff. The number of men on the ground was about 2000. On the troops forming a line, the horse on which Brigadier Major John Doyle O'Brien rode "bolted," taking the left of the line. The major endeavoured to pull the horse in without effect, and finding he could have no control over the animal, and perceiving in front of him the deep branches of the lines, he released his feet from the stirrups, and fell to the ground most violently. When raised from the ground he was totally insensible. Mrs. O'Brien was in a carriage on the ground, and immediately drawn to the spot, when the major was placed in it, accompanied by a military surgeon, and was taken to his residence at Brompton. Owing to the accident Sir Thomas Willshire ordered the troops to leave the ground for their barracks forthwith.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—MALTA, April 16th.—The Queen, 110 bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean; the Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis, superintendent of Malta Dockyard; the Hecla war-steamer, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, has arrived to relieve Sir J. Louis; the Howe, 120; Monarch, 84; Albatross, 21; Snake, 16; Geyser and Medea, war-steamer; Locust, steam-tender; Beacon, surveying vessel; and Alceste, steam-packet. At Gibraltar.—The Belvidera, 32; Savage, 10; and Lizard, steam-tender. At Barcelona.—The Hecla, war-steamer, on her way to Malaga; the Achéron, steam-packet, to Gibraltar; Polyphemus, steam-packet, to Corfu; and the Prometheus, steam-packet. At the Piræus of Athens.—The Indus, 78; Devastation, war-steamer; and Magpie, cutter. At Constantinople.—The Stromboli and Vesuvius, steamers. At Smyrna.—The Magicienne, 24; and at Zante, the Vernon, 50.

SIR IRENEUS AXMINSTER.—Mr. A. E. Frere, an Addiscombe cadet, has been presented with a commission in the 13th Light Infantry, the gallant regiment to which his late brother belonged. A Bengal cavalry cadetship has been presented by Mr. Henry Shank to Mr. Nichols, in consideration of the distinguished services of his father-in-law, Sir William Nott.

IRELAND.

COSTLY COLLECTION OF POOR-RATES.—At the Waterford Board of Guardians, on Thursday week, Mr. Fitzmaurice, the collector for Gaultier, stated the amount of his collection for the week to be £14 12s. 9d., the cost of collecting which amounted to £13 5s. 6d.

The motion for a petition to Parliament to repeal the Act of Union was carried in the Cork Town Council on Wednesday week, by a majority of 30 to 9; two declined voting at all.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Chilblains, and renders a chapped and rough skin pleasantly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful rosy hue to the Complexion, and renders the arms, hands, and neck delicately fair and soft. On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the Wrapper, without which None are Genuine. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.—This Soap stands unrivalled for its superior excellence in cleansing the skin, preserving it from the effects of the weather, sea air, &c., and improving its appearance. It removes blemishes from its surface, and never fails to render it delicately clear and beautiful. Sold at 1s. 1d., 6d., and 2s. 6d. per square. Likewise, Gentlemen's Shaving Cakes, at 1s. 1d., 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Globular and tubular balls at 3s. each.—PEARS'S BOTANIC KEM, particularly calculated for nurseries, and persons whose skin is so tender that the application of soap is rough and irritable to be used with pleasure. Price 2s. 6d. per pot.—LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES, which adds to the most enchanting beauty to the countenance, and improves the simple charms of nature. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.—IMPERIAL WHITE POWDER, produced from vegetables only, which, while it is the most innocent, is also the most excellent in its effects in beautifying the countenance. Price 2s. 6d., and 5s. per box. Prepared and sold at 55, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London.

MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT may be had of all respectable medicine venders throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly every part of the civilised world. In all parts it has met with the sanction of members of the medical profession, who recommend it to their patients as the best Family Purgative ever discovered. It is of eminent service in pains in the head, casual or habitual costiveness, Bilious Affections, Nausea, Sickhead, Heartburn, indigestion, Gout, Flies, Flatulency, and as an Aperient draught in all Febrile affections. It is an effectual remedy for derangement of the stomach and head, resulting from excess in eating or drinking. It possesses all the medicinal powers of the most approved saline Aperients, without the disagreeable taste which distinguishes medicines of that class, and is so agreeable that even children can take it without dislike. Prepared only by BENJAMIN MOXON and Sons, Chemists, Hull. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Observe—the genuine medicine has "MOXON and SMITH (then co-partners), Chemists, Hull," engraved on the government stamp. Wholesale agents: BARCLAY and SONS, &c., London.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The undoubted and wonderful curative effects of this Medicine are too well known to need any further recommendation from the Proprietors; they content themselves with giving the following letter, which most convince all reasonable persons that PARR'S LIFE PILLS are the best Medicine yet discovered.—North Wales Chronicle Office, Bangor, 23rd March, 1843.

To T. Roberts and Co.—Gentlemen.—I have great pleasure in stating that I am aware of several remarkable cures effected in this city by Parr's Life Pills. For instance, I could name three respectable women, who for many years had been subjected to similar complaints, of an annual occurrence and of long duration, attended with excruciating pain in the side, coughing, vomiting, and spitting, together with head-ache and loss of appetite, but which was effectually combated by a few boxes of your excellent Pills; and they now, though advanced in years, enjoy health and vigour. I heard one man, who for a long period had suffered from shortness of breath and oppression at the chest, heaping a load of blessings upon your heads, for the benefit he had derived from the use of Parr's Life Pills. I am, gentlemen, yours truly, (Signed) JOHN BROWN.

Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Rainer and Co., Edinburgh. Retailers by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and all respectable dealers in patent medicine. Price 13½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.—Beware of Imitations!—See the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters on a red ground, on the Government Stamp.



BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ODE

Written on the occasion of the Birth of the Infant Princess, April 25, 1843.

Sing! gladly sing,
Let voice and string
The royal birth proclaim;
It comes in peace,
Let discord cease,
And blow the trump of Fame!

Another rose of England's royal wreath
Has just put forth its bloom;
Oh! may it through a life of summer breathe;
Nor be its doom
To shed its leaflets o'er an early tomb!
No! far off be winter sky,
'Neath which it too must die!

May it with sister and with brother flow'rs
Long twine in love around the parent stems,
And prove that lordly well as lowly bow'rs
Can boast affection's purest, brightest gems!

And though like some fair, sunny, cloudless star,
(Whose own familiar light
Is shed upon attendant worlds more nigh)
From us afar

Remov'd be its immediate presence bright;
Yet we will love it in its distant sky,
And look up to its influencing glow,
As something meant to bless us here below!

And if in future time
It come to be,
Sweet infancy!

That one will woo thee from thy native land,
Perchance to lead thee to more sunny clime,
Let memory

Go with thy new love hand in hand;
Think of the white-cliff'd cradle of thy birth,
With childish fondness still 'mid woman's mirth,
And feel, how far thy fate may bid thee roam,
That Albion's daughter yet has England's home!

And SHE—the royal mother—wife
To ONE, but mistress of all hearts,

May she be blessed in the life
Whose dawn breaks not o'er nations' strife,
But e'en imparts
Another sign, like the prismatic zone
Which binds the water-cloud,
That nothing gloomy ever may enshroud
HERSELF—her LOVE-MATES—PEOPLE, OF HER THRONE!
W.

BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

In the course of the forenoon, on Monday, her Majesty gave audience to Sir Robert Peel, on official affairs, and in the afternoon visits of condolence, on the death of the Duke of Sussex, were paid by the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the royal family. About nine o'clock her Majesty rose from table, and, on leaving the saloon, the attendance of Sir James Clark, physician, was recommended in the Queen's boudoir. Sir James, perceiving those incipient symptoms peculiar to her Majesty's situation, decided that Dr. Locock should be sent for, and that gentleman arrived at the palace soon after ten o'clock, and her Majesty retired to bed, enjoying some refreshing sleep until within a few minutes of three o'clock, when the symptoms of uneasiness having returned, Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse, summoned Dr. Locock to the royal chamber, and, after the lapse of an hour, her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Doctor Locock, and Mrs. Lilly were the only persons admitted, all the principal personages of the household being in the ante-chamber. The royal infant was presented to Prince Albert by Mrs. Lilly. The young princess is reported to be a fine healthy child, the features somewhat larger, and the frame more fully developed, than were those of the Princess Royal, her Majesty's first child.

The news of her Majesty's safe delivery was communicated to the Lord Chamberlain, and special messengers were despatched to the residences of the various members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., charged with the bulletin announcing the event. Between seven and eight o'clock Sir Robert Peel arrived at the palace, and was quickly followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Lord Chancellor, to offer congratulation on the joyful occasion. The intelligence had spread all over the metropolis before nine o'clock, at which time the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes of twenty-one guns. The bells of the several churches rang a merry deal, and the shipping of all nations lying in the river displayed their respective ensigns in companionship with the royal jack of Britain. The immediate vicinity of the palace was thronged throughout the day by persons of both sexes, all anxious to learn the sex of the royal infant, and the state of her Majesty's health. From twelve till five o'clock the nobility and gentry were continually arriving to make inquiries and leave cards of congratulation at the lodge. Queen's messengers were despatched from the Foreign-office with despatches, announcing the event to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is understood that the customary rejoicings incident to the accouchement of a Queen will in this instance be postponed until after the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

After the issuing of the bulletin of her Majesty's health, at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the subsequent departure of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the ministers and officers of state assembled at the palace, the diplomatic corps and the nobility and gentry began to arrive, to make inquiry after her Majesty and the infant Princess. His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, accompanied by Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, called in the forenoon. Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, also arrived at the palace. At half-past two o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace for the Council-office, to attend a privy council. The privy councillors present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole. At the council a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the Queen, to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was ordered in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, on Sunday next, the 30th inst.

FORM OF PRAYER.—The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 30th day of April instant, or the Sunday after the respective ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same:—

"O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace immediately after the council. His Royal Highness Prince George and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary arrived in town about four o'clock, in a carriage and four, from Kew. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to learn the state of the Queen. Dr. Locock left the palace in the afternoon, but returned about five o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to Buckingham Palace shortly before seven o'clock in the evening, and afterwards went to Marlborough House, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The following gratifying bulletin was issued on Wednesday:—"The Queen has passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on favourably.—JAMES CLARK, M.D., CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D., ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.—Buckingham Palace, April 26, 1843, nine A.M."

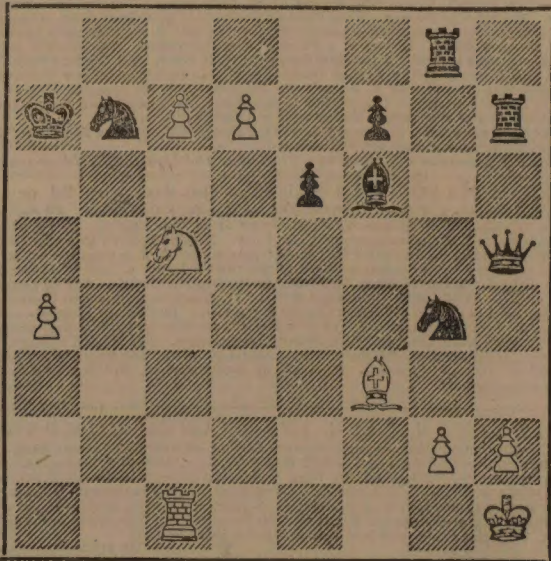
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace early on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family, sent to the Palace to inquire after the Queen and the royal infant in the forenoon. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, accompanied by Baron de Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, called at Buckingham Palace to learn the state of her Majesty and the Princess. The inquiries on the part of the nobility and gentry were even more numerous than on Tuesday.

CHESS.

PROBLEM, No. 22.

White to move, and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—On the 17th inst. was celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of Leuchtenberg, at Munich, a marriage between Donna Isabella Duchess de Guja and Count Fischler de Trenberg. Donna Isabella is the legitimatised natural daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro, and has been brought up by the Duchess of Braganza, and educated in one of the first schools of Munich.

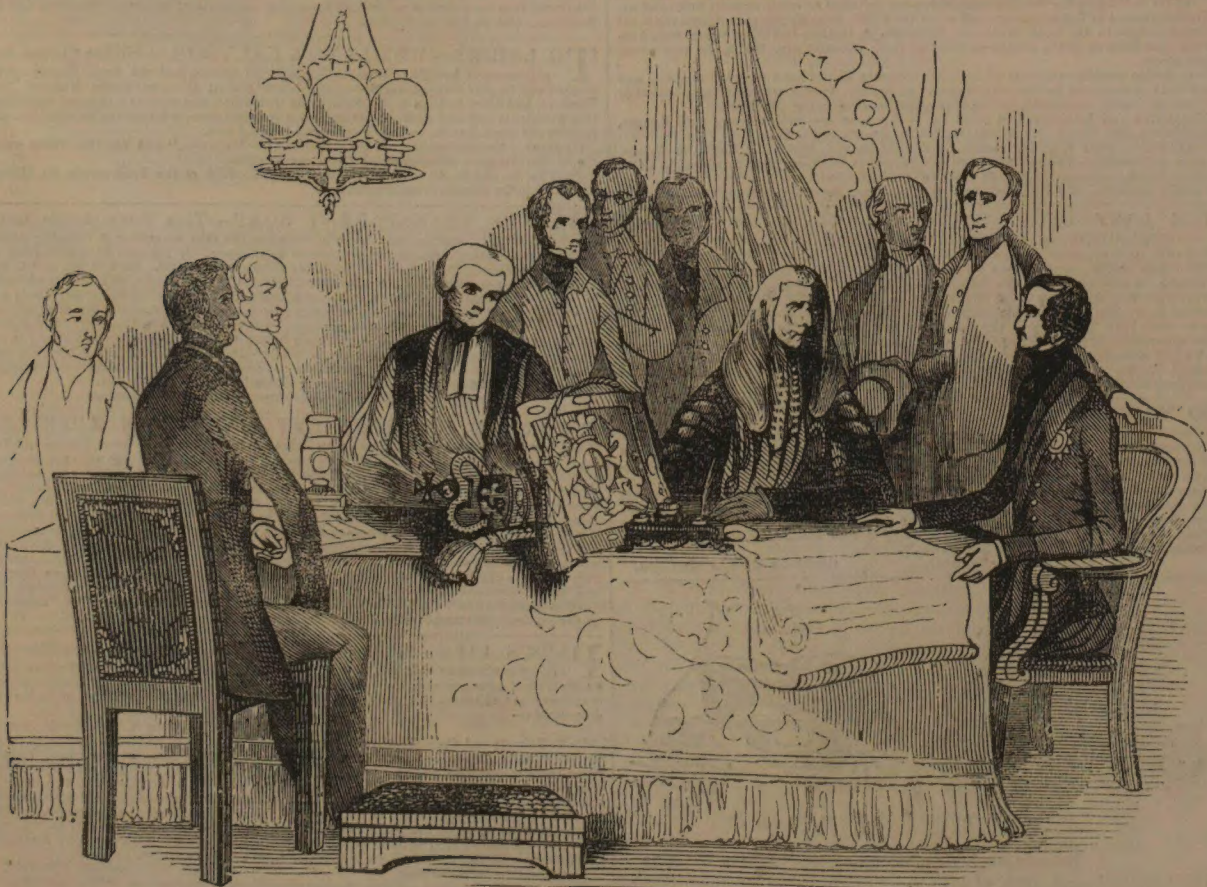
The Archduke Charles Ferdinand, second son of the Archduke Charles, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, lies so ill of a phthisis, at Vienna, that his life is despaired of. The young prince is 25 years of age.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting and half-yearly election of this institution, established in 1827 for the reception of bereaved and destitute children, under seven years of age, took place, on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; when, in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., one of the presidents, Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., consented to preside over the meeting, which was more than usually numerous. Twenty-five children, out of a list of seventy-four, were elected.

CONVERT FROM JUDAISM.—On Easter-day the interesting ceremony of the public baptism of a converted Israelite, Mr. Henry Friedberg, of Kalish, in Poland, was celebrated in the parish church of Binegar, Somerset, agreeably to the injunction of the special commissary of the diocese, acting for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The holy rite of baptism was administered by the Rev. James Mules. The witnesses were the Rev. W. Batchelor, Mrs. James Mules, and Miss Lavinia Gore, of Clifton.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The action of Captain G— against Miss H—, for breach of promise of marriage, under circumstances noticed by the Dublin papers some months since, has been settled by a compromise. The jury had been struck, and the lawyers were fed; but the gallant son of Mars has, we hear, accepted compensation in the shape of £550 for the wounds inflicted upon his heart by the obdurate fair one.

THE "LEAGUE" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The Drury-lane general committee assembled on Monday last, for the first time this year, under the presidency of their noble chairman, the Earl of Glengall, who is just returned to town, and immediately expressed their disapprobation of the theatre being used for any meetings whatever involving discussion upon political subjects, the same being in their judgment altogether foreign to the purposes, as well as derogatory to the character of a patent theatre. Finding, however, that their lessee, Mr. Macready, had already pledged his word to the leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League for two nights more (from which agreement that gentleman did not feel himself at liberty to depart), the committee did not forbid him to use the house for such meetings, but they at the same time intimated to him that no such assemblies can ever for the future be allowed in Drury-lane theatre, in which resolution Mr. Macready, upon hearing the opinions and reasons of the committee, readily and fully acquiesced. It is said that other parties have already put in a claim for a similar purpose, to which the committee immediately signified a direct and decided refusal.



THE PRIVY COUNCIL.